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## Tamil Pact Signed in Colombo

### Gandhi Pledges India's Support, Riots Continue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The leaders of India and Sri Lanka signed an agreement Wednesday intended to end four years of ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka, but Sinhalese opponents of the accord rioted for a second day.

At least 15 people were killed and 75 injured, including six policemen, according to police and reports from around the nation.

Although Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India and President Junius R. Jayawardene of Sri Lanka signed the accord, the agreement was not initiated by any representative of the Tamil rebels.

They have been fighting the Sinhalese-dominated government to gain a Tamil homeland in the island's Northern and Eastern Provinces, where most of the Tamils live.

Mr. Gandhi pledged after the signing to "scrupulously fulfill the obligations" of the peace pact, which would set up a single provincial council to govern the two provinces and grant amnesty to the rebels.

Asked about the reservations of the Tamils, Mr. Gandhi said talks were continuing. "I feel they will go along with us on this," he added.

Mr. Gandhi said Tuesday that Velupillai Prabhakaran, leader of the main rebel group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, had made a last-minute statement reversing his opposition to the pact. Mr. Prabhakaran could not be reached for comment.

The Tamils, who comprise 18 percent of Sri Lanka's population of 16 million, say they are discriminated against by the Buddhist Sinhalese. Most Tamils are Hindus, as are most Indians. The Tamil rebels have exile headquarters in southern India, where there is a large Tamil community.

The pact has divided Mr. Jayawardene's government and Sinhalese fears that it means a de facto division of the island. Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa and his agriculture minister boycotted Mr. Gandhi's visit.

Many Sinhalese believe the pact makes too many concessions to the Tamils, and violent protests broke out in Colombo for a second day and spread Wednesday to other southern cities. Buddhist monks led many of the demonstrations.

Police opened fire on crowds at several sites to disperse mobs. Milt-

## French Battle Group Is Ordered to Sea

### U.S. Sends Copters to Sweep Gulf

International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — France ordered an aircraft carrier battle group to sea Wednesday, saying it intended to "protect our interests in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean."

The order, from Defense Minister Andre Giraud, had been expected since Sunday, when the French Mediterranean fleet was put on alert in the southern port of Toulon. It added a new dimension to a protracted quarrel with Iran that prompted France to break diplomatic relations on July 17.

The Defense Ministry said the ships — the aircraft carrier Clemenceau, two frigates and a supply vessel, with a total of 3,000 crew members — would sail by noon Thursday. But it declined to say where they were headed.

Mr. Giraud's statement implied that they were bound for the Gulf, a voyage of about two weeks.

Earlier, Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran dismissed the French naval alert as a saber-rattling exercise aimed at a domestic audience.

Foreign defense experts said the deployment probably was intended to put psychological pressure on Iran at a time when France wants



The Italian village of Aquilone, where 14 persons were still missing Wednesday after a landslide and high winds. Page 2

## U.S. Sends Copters to Sweep Gulf

The Associated Press  
WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has ordered the U.S. Navy to send eight minesweeping helicopters to the Gulf, where they will operate from a helicopter carrier, Pentagon officials disclosed Wednesday.

The order was issued Tuesday, and the sources said the departure of the helicopters from a base in Norfolk, Virginia, aboard C-5 transport planes was "imminent."

The development was not expected to delay the departure of a convoy of oil tankers from Kuwait with a U.S. escort.

West Germany said Wednesday that it had turned down a request by Mr. Weinberger to help search for mines in the Gulf. Reuters reported from Bonn.

A Defense Ministry spokesman, Horst Prayon, said the West German Constitution prevented Bonn from sending naval vessels to the Gulf, but that Defense Minister Manfred Wörner would visit Mr. Weinberger in Washington on Monday to discuss other possibilities of using the West German Navy to help the United States.

Under the plan disclosed Wednesday, the helicopters and support crews will be ferried to the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

From there, the helicopters will fly to meet the USS Guadalcanal, an amphibious landing ship and helicopter carrier taking part in routine exercises in the Indian Ocean, the sources said.

The officials, who insisted on anonymity, refused to say when the Guadalcanal and the RH-53D helicopters would arrive in the Gulf.

But the trip would require several days of steaming time, one official said.

The sources said the Bridgeton, a Kuwaiti tanker flying the U.S. flag, would join another refueled tanker, the Gas Prince, in sailing from Kuwait under U.S. naval escort by Friday. The Bridgeton struck a mine last Friday on the first U.S. escort trip into the Gulf but was able to continue on its way.

One official, in discussing the movement of the big RH-53D helicopters, said it was likely that only four of them would operate off the Guadalcanal at a time.

"These are huge copters," he said. "But we want to get at least eight over there in the vicinity. Some will probably stay on Diego Garcia for the time being."

Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have

## French Battle Group Is Ordered to Sea

an accord on the repatriation of the diplomats of both countries. Meanwhile, it is strengthening its forces in the Gulf area in anticipation of a possible worsening of the situation.

If the Clemenceau continues to the mouth of the Gulf, its 40 Super-Extended range planes will be within reach of Iranian bases.

The original declaration of the alert Sunday meant that about 2,000 French sailors had to return immediately from leave.

Defense experts said the remobilization of so many personnel made it difficult for the French Navy to keep the fleet in port awaiting orders, when the diplomatic situation could take weeks to resolve.

Three French frigates from France's Indian Ocean fleet are already in the Gulf. The United States, Britain and France patrol the area but have never sent an aircraft carrier through the Strait of Hormuz into the war zone, since a carrier's size and low maneuverability would make it an easy target.

Mr. Giraud gave the order after a meeting between President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. Since the dis-

## Bonn Rejects Request to Help Hunt for Mines

See FLEET, Page 6

## Republican Governors See Bush Ahead, Dole Back, Rest Out

By David S. Broder  
Washington Post Staff Writer  
TRAVERSE CITY, Michigan — The race for the Republican presidential nomination, in the eyes of state governors who are members of that party, has become largely a two-man contest, with Vice President George Bush well ahead of Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate minority leader.

Interviews with most of the 24 Republicans at the National Governors Association meeting, which ended Tuesday in Traverse City, produced repeated comments that the Iran-contra hearings have not seriously threatened Mr. Bush's candidacy and that his methodical personal campaigning and organizational work have made him the man to beat.

Governor George Deukmejian of California, saying the vice president "is further along than other candidates," told reporters that Mr. Bush has benefited from the Iran-contra hearings.

"There was speculation early he might be wounded, and that has not happened, so it's given him an opportunity to get additional financial and volunteer support," he explained.

Across the country, "Bush is the heir apparent," said Governor Edward DiPrete of Rhode Island, adding, as did several others, that the vice president "has to set out his own agenda," distinct from President Ronald Reagan's, in order to hold support.

Mr. Bush's aides said he would do that in an intensive speaking schedule between his formal announcement of candidacy, now planned for mid-October, and a series of network-sponsored television debates in early December.

For some Republican governors, that will be none too soon. "I told him three years ago he had to strike out on his own and be his own man," said Governor Henry Bellmon of Oklahoma.

Despite such comments, Mr. Bush's aides claim that they have realistic hopes of expanding his list of formal endorsements from the present four to as many as 14 governors before the first primary election. They expect no more than three governors to support other candidates.

Except for governors from such early primary and caucus states as Iowa and New Hampshire, most of those interviewed reported little organized support for the other Republican contenders: Representative Jack F. Kemp, Pierre S. du Pont 4th, Alexander M. Haig Jr., Paul Lavall and Pat Robertson.

Mr. Kemp, of New York, and Mr. du Pont, the former governor of Delaware, were credited with growing organizations in the early states and in scattered small states with later primaries, while the support for Mr. Haig, the former secretary of state, and Mr. Lavall, a former senator from Nevada, was viewed as spotty or nonexistent.

Governor Terry Branstad of Iowa, who intends to remain neutral in his state's Feb. 8 caucus, said the momentum "has swung back to Bush again."

Governor John H. Sununu of New Hampshire, a supporter of Mr. Bush whose state will hold the leadoff primary eight days after the Iowa caucuses, said he thought the Reagan administration had come off well in the Iran-contra hearings and the "hard, hard feelings toward the investigating committee have rubbed off on our senator." He was referring to Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, who is co-chairman of the Senate panel and a likely leader of Mr. Dole's effort in New Hampshire.

Mr. Bush was judged to be ahead in Alabama, California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Mr. Dole's strength is concentrated in the Midwest and North Carolina, the home state of his wife, the U.S. secretary of transportation, Elizabeth Hanford Dole.

Surprisingly, the most serious doubts about Mr. Dole's candidacy were raised by Mr. Bellmon, who served 12 years in the Senate before retiring in 1980. "I like Bob Dole as a person," he said, "but he's very deficient in the international area, where Bush is very strong." Mr. Bellmon also expressed concern over whether Mr. Dole has abandoned what Mr. Bellmon called "the caustic, destructive, hip-shooting" tactics he used as the 1976 Republican nominee for vice president.

## Probing the Boundaries of Glasnost

Protest and Raucous Rock Concert Leave Moscow Agog  
By Philip Taubman  
New York Times Service  
MOSCOW — A joyous rock concert and an angry public demonstration in the last few days have established new boundaries for spontaneous public behavior and protest in Soviet society.

In different settings and for reasons that could hardly have had less in common, a group of Crimean Tatars seeking to redress grievances and the audience at a Billy Joel concert threw away the rule book that has governed public activities in the Soviet Union for decades.

Together, the Crimean Tatars and rock fans pushed Mikhail S. Gorbachev's drive for *glasnost*, or "openness," to a point that clearly left the authorities anxious. It seemed to amaze the participants themselves.

The Tatars, who want to regain the Crimean homeland from which they were exiled by Stalin in 1944, marched noisily outside the Kremlin for more than 24 hours over the weekend.

Even a few months ago, it would have been inconceivable for a human rights protest to occur in the heart of the capital without the participants being quickly whisked away by the police.

In this case, the demonstration ended when the Crimean Tatars were promised they could meet with President Andrei A. Gromyko on Monday. A few days earlier, Mr. Gromyko had been named to head a commission to examine the Tatars' complaints.

After they met with Mr. Gromyko, Tatar delegates expressed disappointment over what they said was a failure by the government to guarantee a sympathetic inquiry into their case.

At the rock concert, held Sunday night at the Olympic Stadium, thousands of people, energized by the presence and music of Mr. Joel, bolted from their seats an hour into the performance and started dancing in the aisles and pressing around the stage.

Many of the people there said they had never witnessed, much less taken part in, such a breakdown in the normal decorum at a public performance. The scene was repeated Monday night.

Following a series of less disruptive demonstrations in recent months in Moscow and Leningrad by unaffiliated groups, the latest events suggested that both citizens and the government were feeling their way toward unexplored territory, unsure how far they could go.

One indication of the uncertainty was the reaction of the Soviet concert organizers, who first upbraided Mr. Joel's associates for letting things get out of control, then later assured the Americans that everything was all right.

As the people in the audience, who sat almost motionless through the first part of the concert, broke out of the trance that seems to affect Soviet spectators at public events, many people looked around in astonishment at the scene and their own role in it.

Although such behavior at rock concerts would be routine in the West, spontaneous behavior at public events is absent in the Soviet Union. What made the behavior all the more striking was that many of those dancing and gestulating wildly were people in their 30s and 40s, who normally would be likely to condemn such conduct.

It was as if emotions and energy that had been pent up for years were suddenly released.

News of the Crimean Tatar protest and the raucous behavior at the concerts, although not reported in the Soviet press or on television, See SOVIET, Page 6



TALKING IN GENEVA — Alexei A. Obulchov, right, the deputy leader of the Soviet arms negotiating team, and two aides discussed documents on Wednesday to be given to their U.S. counterparts. Moscow insisted on respecting the 1972 ABM treaty. Page 6.

## For Meese, A Case of Incuriosity

By Haynes Johnson  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — To the attorney general of the United States, the Iran-contra affair was a case of confusion, and during his first day on the witness stand Edwin Meese 3d left as many questions unanswered as answered. His testimony was a study in curious incuriosity.

It was also a study in contradictions between Mr. Meese's role as

## Kiosk Lebanon Blast Said to Kill 50

BEIRUT (NYT) — An explosion on a train killed more than 50 people in northern Syria a few days ago, a Lebanese radio station reported Wednesday.

"Voice of Lebanon," the Christian Phalange Party radio, said the blast ripped through three carriages of the train bound from the city of Aleppo to the rural district of Al Jazira about 70 miles (113 kilometers) north of the Syrian capital of Damascus.

There was no immediate confirmation of the report from Damascus or any other source.



An appeals court upheld the conviction of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka for taking bribes from Lockheed. Page 2.

GENERAL NEWS  
■ Giovanni Goria, Italy's new prime minister, is perceived as a soft-spoken "superstar." Page 2.  
■ Toshiba conceded that it made other Soviet sales. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE  
■ The European Community is investigating last year's takeover of Alfa Romeo SpA by Fiat SpA. Page 11.



The battle of the designers: Saint Laurent's fox-bordered leather coat, left, and Lacroix designs for evening wear.

## Daggers Amid Feathers and Bows

### Lacroix's Stardom Is Too Much for Saint Laurent

By Hebe Dorsey  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — No matter where you go during the current couture collections, you can't get away from Christian Lacroix. He has stolen the show. And now he is at the center of a royal battle between Yves Saint Laurent and John B. Fairchild, the publisher of Women's Wear Daily, who was not admitted to the Saint Laurent showings Wednesday.

And what has Fairchild done to deserve this?

Saint Laurent showings: Fur trims, strong colors. Page 6.

The view at Saint Laurent is that Fairchild, who has hailed Lacroix as Paris's new fashion hero, is using him to destroy Saint Laurent.

For 20 years, Fairchild has been Saint Laurent's most loyal supporter, giving his collection a four-star rating year in and year out. By publishing page after page of Saint Laurent designs, Fairchild also widely influenced Seventh Avenue.

Love has turned to hate since last season, when Fairchild gave the cover of his influential publication to Lacroix, and put Saint Laurent inside.

Fairchild said that Saint Laurent and his business manager, Pierre Bergé, "couldn't accept that we didn't rave about their last collection. It's very sad for us after 20 years of friendship. I

even spent \$10,000 making a book, which I sent them, with every single article we ran on Saint Laurent in the last 20 years. This included 70 'W' covers. I didn't hear a word. I sent them a telegram inviting them to come to my Legion of Honor in September — and again, not a word. The only message I got was a telegram from their lawyer threatening to sue us if we ran pictures of the Saint Laurent collection. But you know me," Fairchild added, "I don't care. I love a fight."

Bergé's answer was: "We don't like traitors. I don't accept that Fairchild sent a telegram to Yves last season saying: 'You're the king of fashion. Long live the king,' then put him on the second page. And I don't like him using Lacroix to destroy Saint Laurent."

Why would Fairchild do such a thing? "Because," Bergé said, "Mr. Fairchild is a megalomaniac who wants to prove that he can make or break."

As to Fairchild's long years of unconditional friendship (which, many felt, sometimes damaged the publisher's professional credibility), Bergé said: "So what! He's done a lot for us and we've done a lot for him. It's like a divorce. Lucky that we didn't have any children."

But back to Lacroix. Bergé, who saw Lacroix's collection the other day, said: "It's very good and lively but I don't think it's contemporary. It's very amusing and interesting and I don't seem it. It's like fresh air but I don't find him a master of cut. But I have nothing against him. I even sponsored his entrance to the Chambre Syndicale."

## NEWS ANALYSIS

the president's longtime personal adviser, friend and political confidant and his position as the nation's chief legal officer.

For the congressional Iran-contra committees, Mr. Meese added another dimension on Tuesday to the parade of witnesses in the hearing rooms and before the television cameras. Retired Major General Richard V. Secord appeared arrogant while testifying; Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser, was discursive; Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North was seductive; Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter was evasive; Secretary of State George P. Shultz was wronched.

Mr. Meese was affable throughout. And the story he told was marked by singular lack of passion — and curiosity. As he described it, his inquiry for President Ronald Reagan into the origins of the Iran arms sales was casual. He seems to have experienced no sense of alarm, anger or betrayal as he learned that some of the president's closest advisers were deeply involved in what he himself belatedly recognized to be a possible criminal matter.

By his own account, he appeared reluctant to ask important officials tough questions about exactly what

See AFFABLE, Page 6

Attorney General Meese said the U.S. is still trying to free hostages in Lebanon. Page 6.



# Goria: A Modest 'Superstar' Offers Italians a New Image

By Roberto Suro  
New York Times Service

ROME — Giovanni Goria likes to recall that his first big move into national politics, his appointment as treasury minister in 1982, came as such a surprise that he had to borrow a friend's dark suit for the swarting-in ceremony.

Dressed in slightly informal blue-gray, Mr. Goria took an oath Wednesday morning that made him prime minister of Italy's 47th postwar government. The man who describes himself as "an accountant who's also a politician" still expresses surprise at his own success, but by now a certain modesty has become part of Mr. Goria's political personality.

Mr. Goria has retained the image of an outsider in Rome although he has been in Parliament since 1976 and is a well-established player in the corridors where deals are made. Behind a salt-and-pepper beard, he radiates an earnest lack of pretension, yet he is also one of the most effective and most visible television performers on the political scene.

Proclaiming him a "superstar" in a cover story this week, the news-magazine L'Espresso speculated whether the considerable appeal of Mr. Goria's personality, as documented in public opinion polls, would translate into political strength. The contrast between his soft-spoken style and the stridency most typical of his immediate predecessors is listed as one of his major assets.

Mr. Goria, whose 44th birthday is Thursday, is already the youngest man to lead Italy since the fall of Fascism. Now commentators are wondering whether he might also be the first to take full advantage of the gradual "Americanization" of Italian politics, which has seen image growing in importance at the expense of party machines.

When he had finished reading off the names of his cabinet mem-

bers on television Tuesday night, Mr. Goria added a quip under his breath, a slang expression that might translate as "Oh lord, wish us luck."

Mr. Goria is going to need all the clever gestures, good luck and blessings he can get, according to most analysts. In a front-page editorial Wednesday, the Milan newspaper Il Giornale said, "Goria clamorously blundered his entry on stage. It was not all his fault, but he is the one who lost face."

Twice Tuesday evening he had to postpone announcing the formation of his government while the members of his five-party coalition haggled over the distribution of cabinet posts. At one point, his aides had suggested, the whole enterprise looked like it was going to collapse after two weeks of negotiations, forcing Mr. Goria to an-

ounce that he had failed to form a consensus.

The messy display of power brokering is being widely described as a sign of the fragmented and highly combative political situation that Mr. Goria will have to manage. His capacity to meet this kind of challenge is a virtual unknown.

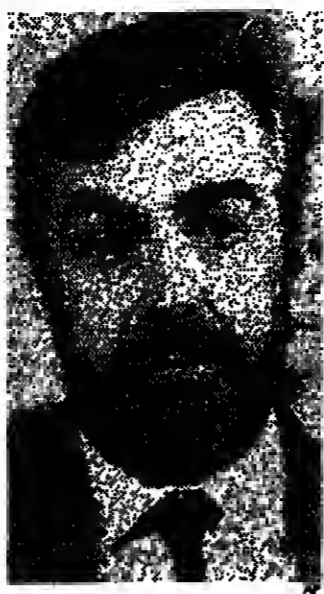
Born in Asti, the Piedmont town famous for its sparkling wines, Mr. Goria is the son of a civil servant and a shopkeeper. He studied economics and worked at a local savings bank but was already a member of the Christian Democratic Party at age 17. His career advanced under the patronage of Giacomo De Mita, the current party secretary, and he quickly became the Christian Democrats' most authoritative voice on economic matters.

His wife, Eugenia, and their two children, ages 15 and 11, have remained in Asti. Meanwhile, Mr. Goria has kept a studio apartment in Rome, and he has become a familiar figure in the capital's fashionable restaurants and chic salons. He confesses to being "a fugitive father," seeing his family only on some weekends.

First as budget undersecretary and then as treasury minister, Mr. Goria has played a central role in developing economic policy during a period that has seen Italy enjoy a boom in productivity and a sharp decline in inflation. Opinions are sharply divided over how much credit he deserves.

Eugenio Scalfari, editor of Italy's top-circulation daily, La Repubblica, wrote last week, "If inflation has come back under control, to the extent that it has not depended on international factors, the merit should be ascribed to him, along with the governor of the central bank."

Others reject Mr. Goria's image as the hard-nosed administrator of unpopular but successful policies. Bruno Visentini, a Republican who



Giovanni Goria

was finance minister much of the time Mr. Goria was at the treasury, criticized the new prime minister for almost tripling the size of the government debt and said Mr. Goria had achieved political success by ballooning an already substantial budget deficit.

Cutting that deficit at a time when Italy's boom appears to be leveling off is going to be as much a challenge for Mr. Goria as keeping the peace among his bickering coalition partners.

The talents he brings to his new job were summed up by Indro Montanelli, editor of Il Giornale, who wrote: "The man is certainly not a Bismarck or a Metternich. But, he has a clean face, full of energy, he stirs up maternal instincts in women and he also pleases men because, among so many matadors, he stands out with his air of a somewhat clumsy rustic."

## U.K. Sells a Cruiser to Chile

Agence France-Press

LONDON — Britain has sold Chile a light cruiser equipped with four Exocet missile launchers for £10 million (\$15 million), the British Defense Ministry said Wednesday.

# Britain, France Give Go-Ahead to Tunnel

By Julian Nundy  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Britain and France completed the last formalities Wednesday for building an English Channel tunnel, giving the final go-ahead to construction of a project whose concept dates back at least 236 years.

But despite an atmosphere of mutual congratulation, the picture was still marred by British reluctance to build the necessary rail lines for the highly successful French high-speed train, or TGV, to run at its top speed of 180 miles per hour (280 kilometers per hour) as far as London.

If the train, which needs special tracks with a minimum of bends and curves, were to be fully exploited, a traveler could go from central Paris to central London in three hours and 15 minutes, about 45 minutes faster than the current average time for a plane passenger.

President Francois Mitterrand told Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at a ceremony at the Elysee Palace that the tunnel, a 30-mile (48-kilometer) rail link scheduled for completion six years from now, meant that "we can at last say that the continent has ceased to be isolated."

As ratified copies of the 1986 French-British treaty were exchanged, Mrs. Thatcher replied that construction of the tunnel, Europe's largest civil engineering project ever, had been foiled in the past "by bureaucracy, narrow minds or plain fear of the unknown."

The exchange of documents, which include procedures for arbitration in the event of disagreements, was made possible when the House of Lords ratified the treaty July 16 and Queen Elizabeth II gave the Royal Assent last Thursday. The French Parliament ratified the treaty in the spring.

"No one would have been more thrilled than Queen Victoria, who always saw a channel tunnel as of-

fering salvation from her dread of sea sickness," the British prime minister said.

Mr. Mitterrand said that he did not expect what he called Britain's "insular spirit" to disappear.

The \$7.5-billion tunnel, to be built by the Eurotunnel consortium, will be constructed entirely by private enterprise with no state funding, a condition that is strictly laid down by the various treaty provisions.

Huge machinery has already been built to begin boring the tunnel early next year, and Mrs. Thatcher said that £23 million (\$37 million) worth of equipment had already been ordered from British companies. Exploratory work is under way.

Mrs. Thatcher said that France and Britain planned to operate high-speed trains "between Paris and London from the date of the opening of the tunnel."

But officials made it clear that this meant only that the TGV would run, at a maximum speed of 100 miles per hour, on existing tracks. The line that it would use in southeastern England served a network of slow commuter trains. The restriction will make the journey last around four hours.

British Rail officials attending the Elysee ceremony said that the TGV used on the run would have to be adapted for use on British tracks. One problem is that French trains use overhead cable for their electricity whereas trains in southern England get power from a third rail on the ground.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Tanaka Conviction Upheld on Appeal

TOKYO (NYT) — An appellate court on Wednesday upheld the conviction of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka for taking bribes years ago from Lockheed Corp.

The Tokyo court, the second highest in Japan, upheld not only Mr. Tanaka's conviction but also his sentence of four years in prison and a fine of 500 million yen (currently \$3.3 million). The sentence has been suspended while the case, which began with an indictment in 1976, makes its way through Japan's judicial process. It will now go to the Japanese Supreme Court, insuring that a few more years will pass before it is finally resolved.

The ruling reaffirmed that a man who was Japan's undisputed kingmaker could recently will not play a significant role in the struggle under way among three somewhat younger politicians to succeed Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone when his term expires in three months.

Mr. Tanaka was accused of having accepted payments totaling 500 million yen as prime minister in 1972 and 1974 (then \$1.7 million) to promote Lockheed's aircraft sales to All Nippon Airways. Four other defendants, including Mr. Tanaka's former secretary, Toshio Enomoto, also were found guilty.

### Bulgarian Leader Proposes Reforms

VIENNA (AP) — Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian leader, is planning major changes in the constitution and government that he says will lead to a more market-oriented economy, the Bulgarian news agency said Wednesday.

The BTA news agency, headquartered in Vienna, said the Central Committee had approved the changes and that a special national party conference would be held in December. BTA quoted Mr. Zhivkov as telling the Central Committee on Tuesday that the Council of Ministers, the governing body, and the State Council should be replaced by a single body.

The National Assembly, the nation's parliament, should become "a collective working body of self-management" and two or more candidates should contest each seat at election. Mr. Zhivkov was quoted as saying, He also proposed that national referenda be held on major issues.

### Chinese President May Quit Politburo

BEIJING (UPI) — President Li Xizun told a Japanese delegation Wednesday that he plans to retire from China's ruling Politburo in October as part of a plan to promote younger leaders, Japanese sources said.

Western analysts said the announcement indicated that China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, who has also expressed a desire to renounce key posts this autumn, may be succeeding in his efforts to persuade aging party veterans to quit the Politburo.

"At the 13th Communist Party Congress this October, I want to join the rear guard," Japanese sources quoted Mr. Li as telling Makoto Tanabe, the head of a Japanese Socialist Party delegation. "I want to resign from the Politburo and the Politburo Standing Committee." Mr. Li, who turns 78 this year, did not specify whether he would also renounce the presidency, a post to which he was elected in 1983.

### Reagan Wants Bork Confirmed Soon

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan urged the Senate on Wednesday to confirm Judge Robert H. Bork as a Supreme Court justice before the court's next term begins in October, saying that "no man in America" was as qualified.

Mr. Reagan's call came as the White House said it was not embracing a suggestion by Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, that Mr. Reagan appoint Judge Bork during the fall congressional recess. That would put Judge Bork on the court through the end of the next Senate session, normally the fall of 1988, delaying the confirmation process until then.

Confirmation hearings in the Senate Judiciary Committee have been scheduled for Sept. 15 by its Democratic chairman, Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware. That would make it impossible for Judge Bork to be confirmed by Oct. 5, when the court term begins. Judge Bork's nomination is opposed by many liberal and civil rights groups.

### OAU Asks Cut in Pretoria Air Links

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (AP) — The Organization of African Unity on Wednesday urged member nations to cut air and shipping links with South Africa and to adopt other sanctions.

The call came in a declaration issued by the 50-member pan-African group on the last day of a three-day summit meeting dominated by discussions on South Africa, the continent's economic crisis, and the Chad-Libya territorial dispute.

The OAU's perennial calls for sanctions against South Africa have had little effect, and Zambia and Zimbabwe last week backed off on a pledge to cut air links to South Africa.

### For the Record

Floods in Bangladesh have killed five more people, bringing the death toll to 12 in six days of rain in northern Bangladesh, officials said Wednesday. The rail link between Dhaka and the flooded district of Rangpur was cut Tuesday when a railroad bridge was washed out. (AP)

Michael H. Armacost, the U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, arrived in Athens on Wednesday for two days of talks covering the future of American military bases in Greece, officials said. (Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Changes Sought in U.S. Air System

NEW YORK (NYT) — In a rare show of agreement, U.S. airlines, commercial airlines, private pilots and other users of the American civil aviation system have produced a plan to combat what they say are threats to the efficiency and safety of the nation's air operations.

Their two leading goals are more money to modernize air control and a national program to increase airport capacity. Six areas were chosen for redoubled efforts: the capacity of the air-traffic system; the capacity of the airports; modernization of the airspace-airport system; aviation weather reporting; collision avoidance and air-ground communications.

To ease the problem of congestion, the report urged immediate decisions to increase the controller force. It also called for large increases in the technician force that maintains air-traffic equipment.

The U.S. has begun an investigation of maintenance at Eastern Airlines in Boston after the airline dismissed a mechanic for alleging that some planes were mechanically unsafe, officials said. (UPI)

Gateway airport has overtaken New York's John F. Kennedy as the world's second busiest, the airport authority said Wednesday. It said that in the year ending in April, Gateway handled 15,857,000 passengers, 100,000 more than JFK. London's Heathrow is the world's No. 1 airport. It handled 24,764,000 passengers. (UPI)

### DOONESBURY



### Chirac Sets Canadian Visit

PARIS — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France will visit Canada from Aug. 29 to Sept. 2, the government said Wednesday.

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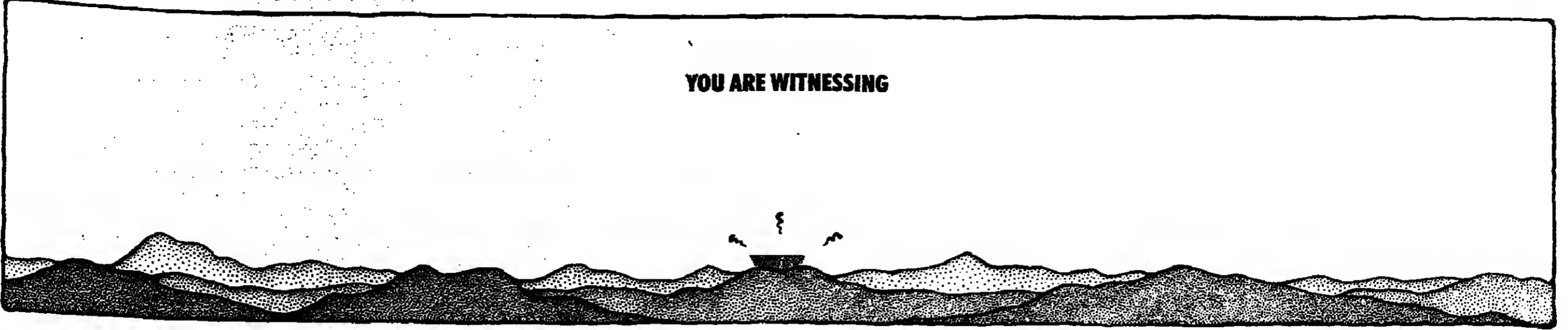
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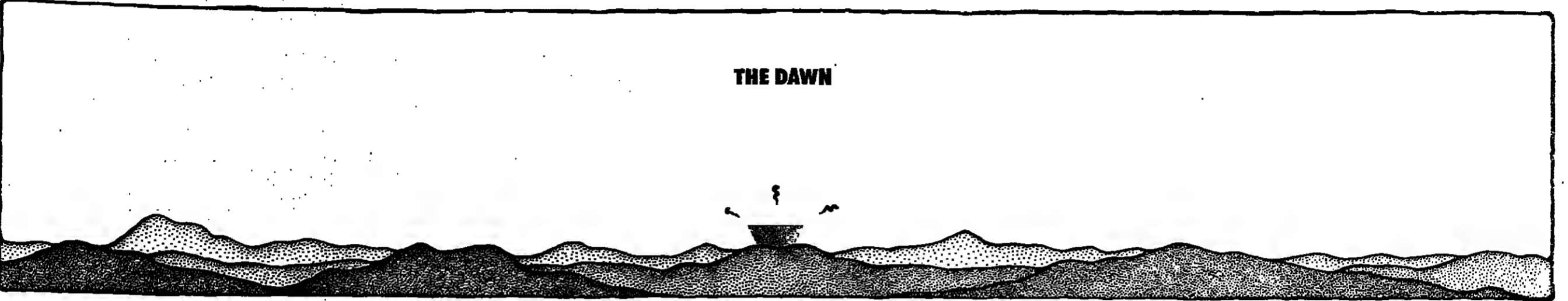
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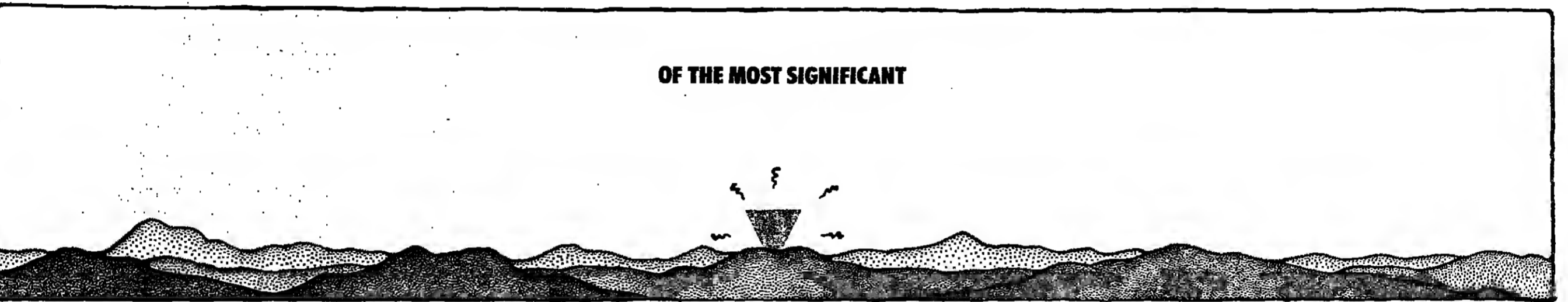
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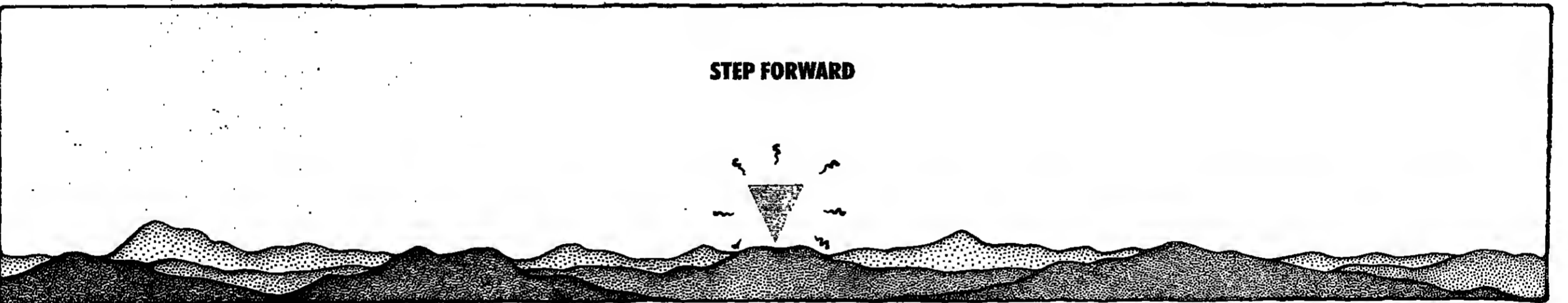
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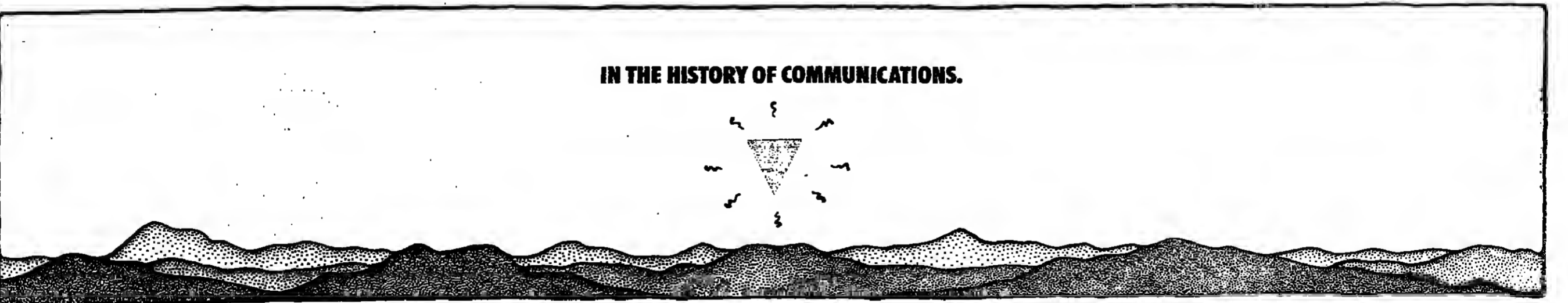
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# Protest Strike Slows Panama, but Arrest Gets Little Reaction

By Larry Rohter  
New York Times Service

PANAMA CITY — A nationwide general strike aimed at removing the country's military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, has ended after bringing activity to a virtual halt across Panama.

Meanwhile, however, public reaction to the dramatic arrest of the government's harshest critic has been muted.

The critic, Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, was seized Monday along with 45 followers, family members and bodyguards after government helicopters and troops attacked his home. He was in custody at an undisclosed location.

Newspapers published photographs Tuesday of Colonel Diaz Herrera, the former No. 2 official in the Panamanian military, with a government prosecutor as proof that he had not died in the attack.

Colonel Diaz Herrera had been relieved of his command early last month after charging that General Noriega, the commander of the Panama Defense Forces, was involved in corruption and had ordered political killings.

Those charges — denied by the government — prompted a wave of unrest, to which General Noriega has responded with increasingly tough measures.

The attack on Colonel Diaz Herrera's suburban compound came a day after the death in a mountain town 75 miles (120 kilometers) northwest of the capital of a politically active college student.

Family members said the student, Enrique Carrera, 24, was shot in the stomach after a police patrol heard him call out, "Down with General Noriega!"

A military communiqué said "there were no deaths or injuries from gunshots" during the attack on Colonel Diaz Herrera's house. But that was contradicted by wit-

nesses, including the colonel's lawyer, Alvin Weeden Gamboa.

"We saw people who were obviously wounded, and perhaps even dead, being evacuated," he said.

Mr. Weeden said that Colonel Diaz Herrera had been beaten by the government forces who apprehended him "after 30 minutes of gunfire."

He added that the government had not responded to a habeas corpus petition filed on behalf of the colonel and his wife and four children, who also were said to have been taken into custody. The government denies this.

Newspapers quoted Colonel Diaz Herrera as having told government prosecutors that "I can produce no proof" to support his earlier accusations against General Noriega. Colonel Diaz Herrera was said to face a battery of charges ranging from sedition to illegal possession of firearms.

A leader of the general strike said there were no plans to continue the stoppage. "We've been very successful, but it's time to call off the strike," said Roberto Brenes.

The leader of the Christian Democratic Party, Ricardo Arias Calderón, a central figure in the opposition to the military regime, said activity in the capital was "slower than on a Sunday in Lent."

Outside the capital, the situation was much the same, according to diplomats, opposition leaders and local journalists.

Mr. Arias Calderón said opposition efforts to capitalize further on popular resentment against General Noriega had been hampered by tight news restrictions on the press. Three opposition dailies were closed Sunday.

On Tuesday, newspapers published the texts of modifications of government decrees, including a new measure permitting the government to keep any press organ accused of "incitement to rebellion, sedition or mutiny" closed for the duration of an investigation.

## Townsend Told to Pay Costs

LONDON — Townsend Thoresen, operators of the English Channel car ferry that capsized March 6 at Zeebrugge, Belgium, killing 188 people, was ordered Wednesday to pay £400,000 (\$640,000) toward the cost of the public inquiry into the disaster. The chairman of the inquiry, Sir Barry Sheen, said the company had to bear heavy responsibility for the disaster.

Technical support is being provided by the Institute for Research and Exploration of the Sea, a French state-owned organization. The institute has said that it agreed to take part only if none of the items recovered would be sold.

The Titanic struck an iceberg and sank on its maiden voyage, from Southampton, England, to New York, on April 14, 1912, with the loss of 1,513 lives.

(Reuters, AFP)

# Reagan Outlines Steps to Promote Superconductor Development

By James Gleick  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Responding to the perception of a strong challenge from Japan and other countries, President Ronald Reagan has announced a broad federal program to help American businesses translate the scientific promise of superconductivity into marketable technologies.

Mr. Reagan described it as an "11-point Superconductivity Initiative," the points ranging from a new advisory panel of "wise men" to proposed legislation that would strengthen patent protection and relax antitrust rules.

The plan includes establishing government laboratories, four special centers for research into superconducting materials — substances that carry electric current without the slightest loss to resistance. Further, the military plans to spend \$150 million in the next three years to study potential applications in ships and weaponry.

"Science tells us that the breakthroughs in superconductivity bring us to the threshold of a new age," Mr. Reagan said Tuesday at a federal conference on the commercial applications of supercon-

ductivity. "It is our task at this conference to herald in that new age with a rush."

Flanked by the secretaries of state, defense and energy — and paying tribute to Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, a scheduled speaker before his death in a rodeo accident Satur-

day — the president outlined what amounted to an extraordinary government commitment to a breakthrough in pure science.

The president's program comes eight months after the first announcement that physicists had discovered a new class of superconducting materials.

Past superconductors, already used to make powerful magnets in medical imaging machines and particle accelerators, only worked at extreme cold and required so much refrigeration that they were relegated to the realm of esoterica. The new materials become superconducting with much less cooling, opening the door to small, fast computers, frictionless lev-

itating trains, extremely efficient electrical transmission lines and perhaps many other everyday applications.

"The effects of all these discoveries will change the world in ways that we will all have to stretch our imaginations to conceive," said the White House science adviser, Dr. William R. Graham.

A driving motivation for the initiative, administration officials said, is the fear of well-coordinated foreign competition on a new high-technology battleground, Japan and the Soviet Union have joined in modern national programs on superconductivity.

The legislative part of the president's program uses three proposals together in one bill under the rubric of superconductivity. Antitrust laws would be relaxed to make joint ventures easier. Patent laws would be strengthened to allow companies to seek damages when imported products infringe patents and — the proposal likely to be most controversial — the Freedom of Information Act would be modified to allow government laboratories to withhold commercially valuable scientific information.

The administration is also ordering the Patent and Trademark Office to speed up the processing of applications involving superconductivity. Other agencies are being asked to switch financing inward superconductivity research wherever possible.

# Speechwriters Find a Friend in Word 'Initiative'

By Philip M. Boffey  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It is not clear on whose initiative the word "initiative" was decreed as the official way to describe any program that is still more goal than fact. But clearly the government bureaucracy has decided that the word has a certain ring to it — a ring of nationalism, of aspiration, of boldness.

The latest evidence of the government's affection for the word is President Ronald Reagan's announcement of a Superconductivity Initiative.

A quick scan of government directives and newspaper files discloses many others.

A Strategic Computing Initiative in the

Defense Department is designed to keep the United States ahead of Japan. The initials of this initiative will doubtless be confused with the superconductivity initiative.

SDI, of course, stands for the Strategic Defense Initiative, which is designed to intercept a missile attack and render nuclear weapons impotent.

Unfortunately, the SDI cannot intercept bombers or cruise missiles. So the Pentagon promptly followed up with an Air Defense Initiative to handle those threats.

Not to be outdone, Senator Sam Nunn, a leading defense expert, insisted on a Conventional Defense Initiative, which he said was designed to render Soviet tanks impotent.

Besides all that there's a special assistant

for "park initiatives" in the National Park Service, an office of quality control initiatives in the Labor Department, and a Defense Spares Initiatives Office in the Defense Logistics Agency.

Mr. Reagan and his speechwriters have been especially fond of the phrase, launching a Caribbean Basin Initiative early in the administration, and then carrying on with such programs as an International Youth Exchange Initiative and a U.S.-Soviet Exchange Initiative.

As often as not, according to one former diplomatic official, "initiative is the word you use when you run out of solutions," which explains why there have been repeated Middle East initiatives but no lasting peace in the Middle East.

# Salvagers Call Off Dive To Titanic

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Organizers of a salvage expedition to the wreck of the Titanic called off a dive Wednesday because of bad weather in the North Atlantic, a spokesman said.

Daniel Puget of the French company Taurus International said the submarine Nautilus would dive again when the weather cleared.

The sub, which has a three-man crew, has made five exploratory trips to the wreck of the luxury liner since Saturday. Its dives are monitored by a mother ship, the Nadir.

Mr. Puget said the Nautilus was testing its equipment, including the robot arms used to pull delicate objects from the wreck, before salvaging begins next week.

Organizers of the expedition have promised that everything rescued from the liner will be restored and shown in a traveling exhibition.

A support vessel, the Abeille Supporter, joined the expedition Tuesday, carrying special barrels to hold any items brought up from the luxury liner. The barrels contain water that is the same salinity as the water around the ship.

The Titanic lies in 12,400 feet (3,800 meters) of water about 350 miles (560 kilometers) south of Newfoundland.

The Nautilus first retrieved objects from the Titanic on Sunday. They included a coffee cup and a silver plate bearing the crest of the White Star Line, the now defunct shipping company that owned the liner.

The expedition was organized by a British-based company, Ocean Research and Exploration. Technical support is being provided by the Institute for Research and Exploration of the Sea, a French state-owned organization. The institute has said that it agreed to take part only if none of the items recovered would be sold.

The Titanic struck an iceberg and sank on its maiden voyage, from Southampton, England, to New York, on April 14, 1912, with the loss of 1,513 lives.

(Reuters, AFP)



BUBBLY FROM THE DEEP — A salvage operation off Massachusetts yielded these two bottles of 1898 Moët & Chandon champagne, found on the sunken luxury liner RMS Republic. A salvager, Martin Bayerle, showed them to reporters in East Falmouth before submitting them and other items to appraisers from Christie's auction house of London.

# U.S. Indicts a Pakistani In Nuclear Material Case

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. grand jury has indicted a retired Pakistani brigadier general as leader of a conspiracy to obtain nuclear-related material illegally in the United States, and State Department officials said a request for extradition is under consideration.

The indictment Tuesday of Inam ul-Has, a retired general for whom the Pakistani government has issued an arrest warrant, was a surprise action by the Philadelphia grand jury investigating the case.

The grand jury also indicted Ashraf Z. Pervez, 43, a Canadian citizen of Pakistani origin who was arrested in Philadelphia on July 10 and who has been held without bond since. Mr. Pervez was charged with eight counts of conspiracy, bribery, false statements and other charges that could result in a maximum sentence of 55 years and \$1.7 million in fines.

The alleged nuclear procurement plot has brought on a crisis in U.S.-Pakistani relations because it threatens to bring about the application of a 1985 law that provides for a cutoff of U.S. economic and military aid to countries without nuclear weapons, such as Pakistan, that illegally seek to obtain nuclear-related material in the United States.

Pakistan, responding to the

strong reaction to the case by the Reagan administration and Congress announced last week that it has launched an intensive investigation and issued a warrant for Mr. Inam's arrest. Pakistani officials later said Mr. Inam has "disappeared."

State Department and law enforcement officials said a request for extradition of Mr. Inam to the United States is being considered. The U.S.-Pakistani extradition arrangements are reported to arise from a 50-year-old U.S. extradition treaty with Britain covering British colonies.

# Nigerian Gets 230 Years On Corruption Charges

United Press International

LAGOS — Olatere Omiyale, a former assistant chief accountant, has been sentenced to 230 years in jail on corruption charges spanning 11 years. He reportedly amassed more than 20 million naira (about \$7 million) as kickbacks from various contracts.

Mr. Omiyale, 57, formerly employed by the National Youth Service Corps office in Lagos, received 15-year terms each on 15 of the 16 counts against him and a five-year jail sentence for the 16th count.

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**Herald Tribune**

Oil Prices Fall After OPEC's Shift on Output

U.S. Japan Trade Gap Expected to Keep Rising

Technical support is being provided by the Institute for Research and Exploration of the Sea, a French state-owned organization. The institute has said that it agreed to take part only if none of the items recovered would be sold.

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(Reuters, AFP)

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# In Miami, Nicaraguans Find Their Place in the Sun

By Jon Nordheimer  
New York Times Service

MIAMI — It is an old story, newly told, unfolding on the streets of Miami.

Nicaraguan exiles, with bitter-sweet memories of Managua and other cities and towns of their native country, find their thoughts turning less and less to the guerrilla war there and more to capturing a place in the American landscape. It is a mission they say they are winning at a remarkable pace in Miami, the mecca for Latin American political and economic exiles.

The decision by the Justice Department earlier this month to liberalize the granting of work permits to Nicaraguans who arrived illegally in the United States has accelerated the process. In a metropolitan area whose population is approaching two million, unofficial estimates of the number of Nicaraguans now range from 75,000 to more than 100,000.

All this has occurred in the current decade. Before the Sandinists took control in Managua in 1979, there was only a small colony of several hundred Nicaraguans in Miami. Not only say they are winning at a remarkable pace in Miami, the mecca for Latin American political and economic exiles. A few entrepreneurs have al-

ready broken away from the pack, using capital they brought from Nicaragua or saved by working at lesser jobs to build car dealerships and other enterprises. Further, Nicaraguan women are as much a part of the work force as the men.

Official figures reflecting this surge of success are either nonexistent or spotty, given the extensive gray-market, off-the-books activity most Nicaraguans were forced into because they feared deportation. But the pulse of Nicaraguans moving into the economic mainstream, a trend that has been furiously under way for several years, is almost palpable now.

Although the majority of these exiles oppose the Nicaraguan government, the eighth anniversary of

the Sandinists' taking power passed last week without much fanfare in Little Managua. That is the name given to an area west of Miami International Airport where tens of thousands of Nicaraguans have settled in comfortable middle-class housing.

Nicaragua and its future are not disregarded so much as put on hold, said Jorge A. Sacasa, a prominent member of the exile community.

"I changed the cassettes of my mind," he said. "I took the Nicaragua cassette out and put in the American cassette. Like a computer. We must change the input to succeed."

According to Nicolas López-Máiz, editor and publisher of La

Estrella (The Star), a Spanish-language newspaper published monthly and sold to 25,000 Nicaraguans, more than 600 businesses owned and operated by Nicaraguans, from small shops to professional offices and services, now flourish in Miami.

As with the Cuban experience a generation earlier, political upheaval in the exiles' native land sent many university-trained businessmen and professionals to Miami. "With a large Cuban population already established in Miami, it was easier for Nicaraguans to get jobs here," said José Antonio Alvarado, an investment banker with degrees from Harvard University's law and business schools.

But even a Nicaraguan who speaks no English, and who may have few skills, has little problem slipping into an economy in which Spanish is the language of nearly a million residents and is heard in board rooms as well as at the collar job sites.

Few Nicaraguans who arrived in the United States have returned to join the rebel forces fighting the Sandinists from Honduras bases. But many do wear a uniform — that of security guards who patrol empty office buildings at night or man the gates of luxury apartment houses. They prefer night work because they can use the daytime hours to study lessons that will qualify them for professional jobs.

Mr. Sacasa, who has several business ventures in Miami, served in the early years of the Sandinista government as a member of a national planning council before flying off to Miami with a suitcase of clothes and a 90-day visitor's visa.

"Miami is a paradise for us," Mr. Sacasa said recently, seated at a table inside a storefront restaurant, of which he is part-owner. "You can come here with your suitcase, sleep on the floor and start teaching for the sky the next day."

He said that although the sympathies of the Nicaraguan exiles were with the contras, he knew of no friends who had given up thoughts of returning to Central America to help in the struggle. "My abilities," said the 47-year-old architect, "are not on the battlefield."

Mr. López-Máiz, the editor, said a surprising aspect of Nicaraguans in exile was the rapid success of those who were not part of the families that held political and economic power under the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza, who was overthrown in 1979.

"With a few exceptions, those who were considered the leaders in Nicaragua have been social failures trying to operate in a free enterprise in Miami," he said.

# Inquiry Set for Britain Accused of War Crimes

Agence France-Press

LONDON — The British government has said it is looking into the circumstances under which British citizenship was granted to Antanas Gecas, a retired engineer living in Edinburgh who has been accused of Nazi war crimes in Lithuania.

But a Home Office spokesman on Tuesday ruled out his extradition to Israel or the Soviet Union, saying that the alleged crimes had not been committed in Israel and that Britain has no extradition treaty with Moscow.

**INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED**  
(Continued From Back Page)

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# Soviet Still Linking Stance on Strategic Weapons to SDI

United Press International  
GENEVA — The Soviet Union presented new proposals to the United States on Wednesday on limiting space-based missile defense systems as a condition for any cuts in offensive long-range nuclear weapons.

Alexei A. Obukhov, the deputy leader of the Soviet arms negotiating team, said the proposals would prevent deployment of weapons in space by maintaining the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty.

At the same time, the Soviet negotiator said he had initially "found no compromises" in modified U.S. proposals made Tuesday on the global elimination of intermediate nuclear forces, which include shorter- and medium-range missiles.

"I will have to study them more deeply with the American side in search of compromise," Mr. Obukhov said.

American officials said they hoped the U.S. proposals would lead to early completion of a treaty on intermediate nuclear forces that could be signed at a summit meeting, possibly before the end of this year.

Mr. Obukhov confirmed Wednesday that Moscow still linked reduction of strategic long-range nuclear arms to strict limits on anti-missile systems, such as President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

"There is an objective tie between the issue of space weapons and strategic weapons," Mr. Obukhov said. "It is simply not possible to de-link them."

"Preventing an arms race in space would open the possibility for reductions in strategic offensive weapons," Mr. Obukhov said at the Soviet delegation building before a special plenary meeting with U.S. negotiators.

American officials said the Soviet position was basically unchanged since the Geneva talks on strategic long-range nuclear weapons, intermediate missiles and space-defense systems began on March 12, 1985.

Moscow always has insisted that U.S. proposals for a 50 percent cut in strategic nuclear arsenals could be considered only along with agreement on limiting research on

space-based anti-missile systems to the laboratory.

On Tuesday, the United States met several Soviet demands on shorter- and medium-range ground-launched nuclear missiles.

Washington agreed that there be no conversion of scrapped missiles to other types of weapons, for example, moving land-based cruise missiles to ships or converting Pershing-2 medium-range missiles into shorter-range Pershing 1-B rockets.

The United States also modified its earlier proposal that the Soviets dismantle and destroy their intermediate missiles first until American levels are reached.

There also were changes in U.S. verification requirements that Moscow complained had been too far-reaching and complicated.

But the two sides remained at loggerheads over the 72 old Pershing 1-A shorter-range missiles deployed by West Germany and for which the United States controls the nuclear warheads.

**SDI Timing Questioned**  
Michael R. Gordon of The New York Times reported from Washington: A team of high-level advisers to the Defense Department has raised serious questions about the Pentagon's plan to speed up development of a space-based defense against attacking missiles by the mid-1990s.

In a draft report, the advisers also strongly support continued work on the anti-missile program, concluding that much good work has been done.

The draft, prepared last month, asserts that the Pentagon lacks enough information to assess confidently how effective such a system would be, what it would cost or when it could be deployed.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has said that it might be possible to start deploying defenses against missile attack earlier than expected because important progress has been made. But the draft report emphasizes that it is premature to assess the feasibility of an initial, partial defense under the SDI plan.

The report takes note of "pieces of missing technology" that it says would be used to the first phase of a space-based defense.



## Labor Camps for 6 Chernobyl Officials

Six officials of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant were sentenced Wednesday to long terms in labor camps for their roles in the world's worst nuclear accident. Three of the defendants — including the power station's director, Viktor P. Bryukhanov, the deputy engineer, Anatoli S. Dnyatov, and the plant engineer, Nikolai M. Fomin (left to right in photo), received the maximum penalty of 10 years in labor for gross violations of safety rules and criminal negligence. Three others received lesser terms in connection with the April 26, 1986, incident, when a reactor exploded, killing 31 people and forcing the evacuation of 135,000 from around the site, 60 miles northwest of Kiev.

## Finance Minister Will Stay in Louvre

PARIS — A project to overhaul the Louvre Museum suffered a setback Wednesday, when a prominent member of the government refused to move out of his quarters there, delaying the renovations until the end of the century.

Finance Minister Edouard Balladur and 1,200 of his civil servants will remain in the museum's northern wing until "appropriate space can be found for them in the center of Paris," a government statement said.

The decision means that the multimillion-dollar project designed by the Chinese-American architect, I.M. Pei, will not be completed until the end of the century. But it does not affect the erection of a tall glass pyramid marking the museum's main entrance. The pyramid is to be inaugurated next spring.

Mr. Balladur thereby preserved what the French call the "sacred triangle," the link between Elysee Palace, home to French presidents since 1873, the Hotel Matignon, the

prime minister's headquarters since 1958, and the Louvre, which has housed the Finance Ministry since 1871.

The statement ended a 16-month dispute between Mr. Balladur, the most powerful member of the cabinet after Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, and Culture Minister Francois Lottard, who wanted Mr. Balladur to relocate next year to a modern complex at Bercy on the eastern side of Paris.

Mr. Balladur made no secret of his wish to remain in the heart of the capital, close to the National Assembly and the financial markets.

Wednesday's statement, issued jointly by Mr. Balladur and Mr. Lottard after the weekly cabinet meeting, said: "The second phase of the Louvre project will be completed over 10 years. The Ministry of Economy, Finance and Privatization, the minister responsible for the budget and 1,200 civil servants will remain in the Louvre palace waiting for appropriate space in the center of Paris."

## Ex-Kazakh Leader Loses Party Post

MOSCOW — The former leader of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic was removed from the Central Committee of the Communist Party during its plenary session this week in the Kazakh capital of Alma-Ata, Pravda reported Tuesday.

The move on Monday was a further disgrace for Dinmukhammad A. Kmyayev, who was dismissed in December as first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party after being charged with "serious deficiencies" in his management of the republic he had led for 17 years.

## SOVIET: Moscow Agog

(Continued from Page 1)  
was widely known around Moscow in hours.

The Soviet news agency Tass reported on Mr. Joel's tour and his first concert in a terse, four-paragraph dispatch. "His first performance was a great success," it said, giving no further description.

In the case of the Tatars, too, there was evidence of ambivalence. The appointment of the commission was a major concession, as well as the first time the government had announced an official public inquiry into decisions by Stalin.

Since Mr. Gorbachev took office in 1985, there has been a revival of the effort begun under Nikita S. Khrushchev in the mid-1950s to question Stalinism.

Stalin ordered the deportation of the 200,000 to 250,000 Tatars from the Crimea to Central Asia in 1944, after the German Army had been pushed back. The charge was that the Tatars had collaborated with the Germans.

# Efforts for Hostages Continue, Meese Says

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d told Congress on Wednesday that the Reagan administration was still engaged in efforts to free nine Americans believed to be held hostage in Lebanon.

Mr. Meese did not elaborate. He made his disclosure as he began answering questions on the second day of testimony before the panels investigating the secret sale of arms to Iran and diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Senator Warren E. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, leading off the questioning of the nation's chief law enforcement officer, said he wanted to make it clear that while he had trouble with some aspects of Mr. Meese's initial inquiry into the Iran-contra affair, he believed that Mr. Meese was acting in good faith in trying to get the facts out.

Mr. Rudman has come under criticism from some other conservative Republicans for what they consider tough questioning of witnesses at the hearings and his earlier criticism of Mr. Meese's investigation.

Mr. Rudman asked Mr. Meese about disclosures that agents of the Drug Enforcement Agency were used during the Iran initiative in a failed project by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the former National Security Council aide, to furnish a detailed account of the Iran-contra activities before they left their White House jobs last Nov. 25, because criminal attorneys and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were not ready to seek such information from them.

Mr. Meese said he was being informed that DEA agents had been involved in operational activities.

Mr. Meese suggested that further questions on the subject should take place in a private session as there are "still activities ongoing in regard to the hostages."

Nine Americans and 15 other persons have been kidnapped in Lebanon.

In his first day of testimony Tuesday at the congressional Iran-contra hearings, Mr. Meese calmly defended the casual nature of his November "fact-finding" inquiry by blaming the confusing and conflicting accounts he received from top-level colleagues at the time.

Mr. Meese said neither Colonel North nor the former National Security Adviser, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, was asked to furnish a detailed account of the Iran-contra activities before they left their White House jobs last Nov. 25, because criminal attorneys and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were not ready to seek such information from them.

## AFFABLE: Study in Incuriosity

(Continued from Page 1)  
they knew. He did not directly ask William J. Casey, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, for instance, whether he knew about the diversion of arms sales profits to the Nicaraguan rebel forces. He never asked the president whether he knew about the diversion.

He apparently never specifically asked Mr. Reagan to relate everything he knew about the early arms-for-hostages discussions, nor did he ask what the president had authorized, what he had been told by whom. He did not ask Mr. Poindexter, another former national security adviser, whether he had received other memorandums outlining the diversion plan sent "up the line" to him by his aide, Colonel North.

One moment on Tuesday crystallized Mr. Meese's state of mind as he described his efforts to gather "the facts" for the president and the American people and aid internal administration confusion that he said surrounded the secret U.S.-Iran arms transactions.

"It came when he was being questioned by the House chief counsel, John W. Nields Jr., about a critical moment in the unraveling political drama last November. It was Thursday, Nov. 20, when much of the damaging story was being publicly disclosed, much more was in jeopardy of being exposed, and Mr. Meese had just been informed by Justice Department aides that high government officials had been giving contradictory stories being given by other central participants.

"Did it at least cross your mind during your conversation," Mr. Nields asked the attorney general, "that you might be dealing with something more than just confusion?"

"No sir, it did not," Mr. Meese replied. "As a matter of fact, that didn't cross my mind at any time during that day or the next several days."

The night before, Mr. Reagan had given what Mr. Meese testified he knew to have been inaccurate

information about the Iran arms sales during a nationally televised press conference. The attorney general said he believed it was a matter of Mr. Reagan's being poorly briefed. Mr. Casey was preparing to give congressional intelligence committees a misleading story that "oil drilling equipment" instead of arms had been shipped to Iran by Israel a year before. Admiral Poindexter was preparing to brief intelligence committees the next day.

In that context, Mr. Meese received two phone calls from Justice Department aides. They warned him that Mr. Shultz had been told by Mr. McFarlane that Hawk missiles, not oil drilling equipment, had been shipped to Iran a year before — and that Mr. Shultz had contemporaneous notes to prove it.

The next day in an Oval Office meeting, also attended by the chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, Mr. Meese said he told the president "that I was concerned that there seemed to be a lot of confusion among the people who were participating or who had some knowledge of the Iranian initiative."

Out of that came his charge from the president "to develop an overview of the facts" — with a promise that it would be completed by 2 P.M. the following Monday in time for a scheduled National Security Planning Group meeting on Iran.

By Monday, Mr. Meese had learned of the now-famous "North diversion" memo. In his testimony Tuesday, he told how he informed the president and Mr. Reagan about the diversion of funds to the Contras. The president was "quite surprised," he said, and indicated he had not known about it. Mr. Reagan was also "quite surprised."

But none of them, according to Mr. Meese's testimony, demanded to know more. They did not ask to have Admiral Poindexter or Colonel North summoned before them to clarify things up, or ask what other potentially damaging or embarrassing events might have occurred. Like Mr. Meese, the president's lawyer and friend, they all seemed to view it as a case of some confusion.

## Senator Blames Self for Leak

By Stephen Engelberg  
WASHINGTON — Senator Patrick J. Leahy, the former vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, said he resigned from the panel in January in part because he was angry with himself for having given a reporter a committee report on the Iran-contra affair.

Senator Leahy, a Vermont Democrat, said he had taken the unusual step of issuing a statement on Tuesday about his role in the release of the report after learning that CBS was preparing a story. The report was a draft prepared by the committee staff and dealt in part with the role of President Ronald Reagan in the affair. The committee opposed making it public.

The Senate Intelligence Committee said Tuesday in a statement that after seeing a Jan. 8 broadcast on NBC about the Iran-contra report, Senator Leahy had immediately called Senator David L. Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma, and chairman of the committee, and offered to resign. The statement said that offer was accepted.

The issue of who is most responsible for disclosures of classified information has grown more heated in Washington in recent weeks, with the Reagan administration and Congress blaming each other.

## GULF: U.S. Sends Copters

(Continued from Page 1)  
turned down U.S. requests for the use of bases for the helicopters.

Minesweeping helicopters tow a device known as a magnetic-influence hydrofoil vehicle through the water to detect mines.

**New Minesweepers**  
Earlier, John H. Cushman Jr. of The New York Times reported: The U.S. Navy has fallen years behind schedule and is hundreds of millions of dollars above budget as it struggles to rebuild its obsolete fleet of minesweepers, officials say.

Because of a two-year delay in a program to build oceangoing minesweepers, the first of the new vessels is still undergoing sea trials. Five of the 14 ships in the new Avenger class were to have been delivered by now as part of the \$1.5 billion program. Instead, the first is to be commissioned in September.

Last year, the navy canceled a program to build 17 coastal mine hunters, and it is now arranging to buy ships designed in Italy instead. Government officials have said that because the navy has only three very old minesweepers in active service, it is unlikely to use them to clear Gulf shipping lanes.

Minesweepers operate at speeds of only about 5 knots, and cut a relatively narrow swath of safety through mined waters, so they are not often used to lead convoys. Instead, they troll through waters where mines might be a danger and mark safe channels.

Five merchant vessels have struck mines in Gulf waters since May 17.

## FLEET: France Sends a Carrier Battle Group to Sea

(Continued from Page 1)  
links with the bombings last year in Paris that killed 13 persons.

The French Interior Ministry ordered police to ring the embassy, bringing a reciprocal move against the French Embassy in Tehran. Iranian officials then alleged that a senior French diplomat had advised Mr. Gerdji to lie low. This has never been confirmed.

French sources said that Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond feared that the attempts to arrest Mr. Gerdji, inspired by Interior Minister Charles Fassinat and his deputy, Robert Pandraud, could be out of proportion to his importance and had endangered the lives of

five French hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon. The staffs of both countries' embassies have been restricted to their mission buildings for two weeks, awaiting the beginning of negotiations for their repatriation.

Iran has about 40 embassy employees in Paris, while 15 persons remain in the French Embassy in Tehran.

Before the diplomatic break, France said that Iranian Navy launches had machine-gunned a French container ship on July 13. The cargo ship, the Ville d'Anvers, was later escorted to safety by a French naval vessel.

**SRI LANKA: Gandhi, Jayawardene Sign Tamil Pact**  
(Continued from Page 1)  
tary helicopters dropped tear gas during several demonstrations.

Several buildings and numerous cars and buses were burned in a repetition of Tuesday's violence. Witnesses said the Overseas School attended by children of diplomats and foreigners was gutted.

Later, streets in central Colombo were deserted except for military patrols with orders to shoot on sight.

The entire island was under 24-hour curfew for Mr. Gandhi's brief visit. He was to fly back to New Delhi on Thursday morning.

On Tuesday, at least 19 were killed in riots. A government official who spoke on condition of anonymity said most were shot by police trying to disperse the crowds.

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(Continued from Page 1)  
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Stalin ordered the deportation of the 200,000 to 250,000 Tatars from the Crimea to Central Asia in 1944, after the German Army had been pushed back. The charge was that the Tatars had collaborated with the Germans.

But this time, the Tatars and the police in particular seemed to understand that they were operating under new rules. The encounter ended peacefully.

The Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, apparently reflecting party and government uncertainty about the Tatars, condemned the demonstration but urged no retaliation.

The government has moved slowly but steadily toward a more tolerant attitude toward public demonstrations since a series of human rights protests were violently dispersed.

**LOT No. 6**

THERE'S ONLY ONE GIN FOR THE WELL-INFORMED.

# From Saint Laurent, Designs That Will Please the Faithful

By Hebe Dorsey  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — The couture collection that Yves Saint Laurent showed Wednesday pleased his faithful private customers — including Catherine Deneuve — but it was not nearly as exciting as his last ready-to-wear, which was young and gay and snappy.

The couture clothes were obviously geared to an older clientele and lacked the fun and zing of the ready-to-wear. Everything was longer and looser and more adult. Also, it looked as if Saint Laurent, by revamping his old and quietest classics, wanted to steer clear of the mad waves stirred by Christian La-

croix. His whole collection was like swimming upstream.

The daytime included lots of Saint Laurent's beautiful but ever so familiar suits and his equally familiar jersey chemises. His poor

bordered shirt sleeve instead of the regular tailored one.

Things picked up with the evening wear, although there, too, Saint Laurent, who showed mostly long gowns, was going against the tide — as the biggest news in Paris today is short evening.

The most interesting part was all the brightly colored, heavy satin suits, some of which were bordered with black lace. These are sure to be copied to death. The other news was the conscious ostrich feather dresses, cut across by satin bands. The ones in subtle brown and white were particularly seductive. All the short draped dresses were outstanding, especially the ones with a

shoulder drape falling front and back. Many dresses had a scissor drape held on the hip with a bow that sometimes became a huge, black taffeta, 10-inch affair. Exaggerated stiff tulle Peter collar circled long black crepe décolletés. New, too, were the gold sequin embroidered black velvet suits featuring trompe l'oeil motifs, such as huge bows. Another humorous touch were sequin-embroidered little mice sprinkled on a blue velvet jacket.

Color was important in this collection and Saint Laurent used strong primaries both for daytime and evening — including red, purple, orange, green, turquoise and purple.

the latter often with yellow or hot pink. One long evening gown featured the sunniest yellow seen in a long time, heralding the return of this long abandoned color.

Here and there, Saint Laurent let go with a baroque, giant red taffeta corolla, side row and cuffs on a black dress, but there was too little of this spirit in this collection. To make up for the staid simplicity of the clothes, jewelry was big and chunky with multicolored strands of crystal held together with tiny black satin bows. The bride, in a main, white feather and huge pink cartwheel hat was right on target — but again, this was too little too late.

At Guy Laroche, things were smooth and genteel with civilized clothes for civilized ladies who lead civilized lives.

There were suits for all occasions, pretty little black dresses and some lovely evening gowns — all of it very safe. Bernadette Chirac, who attended the show, said she has been dressing there for years because Laroche is kind enough to dress her for free.

"I'm not ashamed to say that I can't afford couture prices," she said, quite matter-of-factly. "We have too many obligations." She added that other kind prices include Cardin, Rieck, Chanel and Lanvin.

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SCIENCE

# Improving Forecasting by The Numbers

By Barry James

Such is the magnitude of the mathematical problems involved, it takes the computer, helped by a battery of smaller processors, about two and a half hours to produce a forecast for the next 10 days, and up to eight hours to make an error-prone guess at the weather 30 days ahead, which is useful for research into the predictability of the atmosphere.

This is one field in which brute computing force wins. Thanks largely to its greater computer capacity, the center is able to make a six-day forecast for the whole globe that is as accurate as the five-day forecast put out by the U.S. Weather Service. Already, scientists at the center are eyeing the next generation of super computers, which they hope will make the 10-day forecasts of the future as accurate as the six-day forecasts of today and extend the accuracy of longer range predictions.

The center stems from a 1967 European Community resolution to promote a common program for scientific and technical research. The problem of improving weather forecasting was immediately identified as one area where benefit would far outweigh the cost, which this year comes to about \$16 million.

In Britain, the Meteorological Office estimates the value of accurate weather forecasting to the nation's economy at nearly £500 million (about \$800 million). The Italian government credits information from the center with having helped it predict record rainfall in January last year, and the heaviest snowfall in Rome since 1740. Such advance warning can be invaluable in alerting emergency services and preparing defenses.

Given the traditional obsession of the British with the weather, it seemed logical to put the center in England.

The center was formally established in 1975 and opened its doors in 1979. Since its inception, several countries outside the community have joined the project. The member states are West Germany, France, Britain and Italy, which pay the lion's share of the cost, together with Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Austria, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia. A special cooperation agreement has been signed with Iceland.

"It is a wonderful example of Europe getting its act together,"



Improved forecasting is invaluable in alerting people to floods so that losses can be reduced.



Burying the dead in Greek heat wave.

Dr. J. Austin Woods, scientific officer at the center, said in a telephone interview. "When you can draw on the scientific and technical talents of 420 million people, it's not surprising you end up with the best in the world."

The pooling of resources enables the 17 countries to do more than any one country could do alone. At the heart of the system is one of the

most complex computer models ever designed, a simulation of the earth and its atmosphere with the added dimension of time. Every day, more than 80 million bits of computer information gathered from thousands of ships, aircraft, satellites, balloons, buoys and ground stations are fed into the model for verification, analysis and extrapolation into forecasts.

been the massive application of computer power that has led to every recent major advance in forecasting.

In the late 1940s, the mathematician John Von Neumann, of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, saw how continuously moving weather patterns could be expressed as a set of non-linear equations and solved ultimately by computers.

For all the modern advances, Richardson gets credit for being the father of weather forecasting. The Richardson number, a quantity involving the change over distance of temperature and wind velocity, is named after him.

He thought his forecast factory should be sited amid fields, mountains and lakes "for those who compute the weather should breathe of it freely." Perhaps it is only justice that having deluged Europe with bad weather news over the past couple of weeks, the staff at the center has been rewarded with a typically gray English summer.

In addition, a less complete general advisory is made available to almost every meteorological service in the world in exchange for data. With every weather event dependent on conditions somewhere else, forecasting is truly a case of "what's mine today is yours tomorrow," Dr. Woods said. The center exchanges information with about 158 nations as part of the World Meteorological Organization's World Weather Watch program, a perhaps unparalleled example of international cooperation across ideological boundaries.

Even at the height of the Falklands War, both Britain and Argentina contributed to and benefited from the Weather Watch network. But today, neither Iran nor Iraq are contributing, in what is the most serious gap in the global reporting system.

Satellites provide observational data that was previously difficult or impossible to obtain, but they cannot do the forecaster's job. It has

IN BRIEF

### Biological Cooperation in Space

NEW YORK (NYT) When a Soviet biological satellite is launched in mid-September, carrying 10 laboratory rats and two monkeys, American radiation-detection sensors will be on board and American scientists on the ground will study the effects of zero gravity and space radiation on animals.

The flight will be the sixth since 1975 in which the Soviet Union has permitted American scientists to cooperate in medical studies to help predict human reaction to long space flights. Many of the investigations planned by American participants are designed to complement data obtained on a seven-day space shuttle mission in April 1985 that involved experiments with rats and monkeys in weightlessness.

### Finding Natural Pest Killers in Dirt

WASHINGTON (WP) — With the help of dirt brought by friends vacationing in the Himalaya, Iceland and Europe, scientists at the U.S. Agriculture Department have found 72 new varieties of an important soil bacterium used to kill pests naturally, without tainting the environment.

Farmers spend more than \$40 million each year on bacillus thuringiensis (B.t.), which can be as effective at killing cabbage loopers and worms as some of the best chemicals. The new varieties of B.t. appear to be more powerful than any used in the past.

"Previously, scientists thought that to get the bacterium you had to find a dead insect," said Russell S. Travers of the department's Agricultural Research Service. "We had just assumed it was an insect disease." But the department has found that B.t. is actually a normal component of many soils.

### Dinosaur Nest May Be World's Oldest

WASHINGTON (WP) Geologists have identified what appears to be the oldest known dinosaur nest site in the world, near Grand Junction, Colorado. The fossilized fragments, discovered in 1986 but only now identified, date back 145 million years, making them the first discovered from the Jurassic Period.

Sifting carefully through the ancient and weathered nest matrix, paleontologists from the University of Colorado and the Dinosaur Valley Museum are recovering thousands of eggshell fragments.

Using a scanning electron microscope to examine them, paleontologist Karl Hirsch has detected small worm burrowings on many of the shells. Worms eating into the eggs may have killed fetal dinosaurs. Hirsch hopes that fossilized embryos, which can tell scientists more about the dinosaurs, will be found.

### Flu Slows Drivers' Reaction Time

NEW YORK (NYT) — Influenza impairs a driver's reaction time even more than does a "moderate" dose of alcohol, according to a group of British researchers.

The Medical Research Council of Salisbury, England, reports in the British Journal of Psychology that the reaction time of volunteers suffering from flu fell an average of 57 percent from their reaction times while healthy. Moderate doses of alcohol, the report said, rarely result in reaction-time impairment of more than 10 percent.

The same was not true of victims of common colds, whose reaction times were nearly normal.

# Mystery Virus: Is It for Real?

By Philip M. Boffey

WASHINGTON — Medical experts are struggling with only limited success, to understand a mysterious illness that leaves its victims exhausted for months or years at a time.

The ailment, known as chronic Epstein-Barr virus infection, chronic mononucleosis or chronic fatigue syndrome, has stirred rising concern in public and medical circles over the last two years.

But whether patients have fallen into the grip of a new scourge or have merely succumbed to the latest health hysteria is confounding many medical researchers. And the more experts study patients who have the fatiguing ailment, the less important a culprit the Epstein-Barr virus seems.

The illness has caused one highly publicized but sharply disputed "epidemic" at a resort community at Lake Tahoe, Nevada, from 1984 to 1986. It may have caused an outbreak of 100 cases in the small Nevada town of Yerington from late 1985 to early 1986, according to Dr. Anthony L. Komaroff, director of general medicine at the Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston.

"Whatever it is, it seems to be growing in frequency," said Dr. Komaroff, whose group has studied more than 500 patients suffering from the syndrome. "Literally every time I say to a friend that I'm studying this illness, and then describe it, they say 'Oh, my God. My niece has it, or my next-door neighbor, or my boss.'"

Although the syndrome has apparently never been fatal, it can unquestionably be devastating to many of those affected. Virtually all suffer persistent fatigue, in some cases so overwhelming that it curtails work, restricts social life or even becomes totally disabling. Most victims also experience low-grade fever, muscle pains, depression, headaches, recurrent sore throats, swollen lymph glands and allergies. And many victims are unable to think clearly or to concentrate. Some have likened their condition to feeling like a Raggedy Ann doll with the stuffing knocked out or to an endless bout of flu with the added mental confusion of Alzheimer's disease.

But whether chronic fatigue itself is reaching epidemic proportions or is simply receiving an epidemic of attention remains uncertain.

The syndrome may have gained undue notoriety for a number of reasons: scientific speculation, now discounted, that the Epstein-Barr virus might be causing much of the illness; aggressive marketing of Ep-

stein-Barr laboratory tests that are probably incapable of identifying most victims of the illness; vigorous campaigning by Epstein-Barr patient groups, and far-reaching television and magazine coverage in the wake of the Lake Tahoe "epidemic."

Some experts suspect that "chronic Epstein-Barr virus syndrome" has become the latest fad diagnosis, replacing iron-poor blood, low blood sugar and thyroid problems as a catch-all explanation for symptoms that cannot otherwise be explained.

"I don't think it's clear that there's an epidemic of this," said Dr. George Miller, a professor of pediatric infectious diseases, epidemiology and molecular biochemistry at the Yale University medical school. "I would say there might be an epidemic of diagnosis."

Dr. Gary Holmes, an epidemiologist at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control who studied the Lake Tahoe outbreak, said, "A lot more is being made of this by the lay press than it probably deserves, adding, "The problem is that almost every person in the United States has symptoms that are compatible with symptoms of the syndrome."

At this point, in most cases of chronic fatigue syndrome, there is no identifiable cause, cure or preventive. Nor is there even an agreed-upon definition. But there is a growing opinion that the syndrome will turn out to include a wide range of illnesses, with causes and treatments differing from patient to patient.

The evidence suggests that some victims of the syndrome have a real organic illness but that it was probably premature for doctors and patients to latch onto the Epstein-Barr virus as the likely cause in most cases of the syndrome, except for perhaps a subgroup of severely ill patients.

Depending on the illness, experts speculate, the cause might be another virus or multiple viruses, other infectious agents, defects in the body's response to an infection, toxic agents, stress or other psychological causes, or perhaps a combination of physical and psychological factors interacting with one another.

To unravel some of the mysteries, Congress has ordered the Cen-

ters for Disease Control and the National Institutes of Health to study the phenomenon, and the CDC has been drawing up a strict definition of chronic fatigue to make epidemiological studies more feasible. Investigators at a number of medical centers are trying to develop diagnostic tests, treatments and vaccines.

The ailment strikes women twice as often as men. It also disproportionately afflicts nurses, doctors and other health personnel. The most visible victims are often professionals in fast-paced jobs, leading givers to dub it "the yuppie plague" or "yuppie flu."

Some virus experts continue to believe that much of the chronic fatigue is psychosomatic. "A lot of illness that is now being associated with chronic Epstein-Barr virus infection is probably ordinary neuroses which are manifested outwardly as tiredness," said Dr. Elliot Kieff, head of infectious diseases at the Brigham and Women's Hospital.

"It's a disease mostly of younger adults who are having difficulties in what are ordinarily difficult phases of life," he added. "These people are very unhappy, and it's often very difficult to sort out how much of their psychological problems come from their illness and how much is the cause of their illness. Most of them do not want to see a psychologist or a psychiatrist. They're looking for a physical cause of their illness and a relationship with their physician."

most complex computer models ever designed, a simulation of the earth and its atmosphere with the added dimension of time. Every day, more than 80 million bits of computer information gathered from thousands of ships, aircraft, satellites, balloons, buoys and ground stations are fed into the model for verification, analysis and extrapolation into forecasts.



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Herald Tribune

The Return of M'Bow?

Amadou Mahtar M'Bow offered last fall to make a full, rich contribution to relieving the crisis that had developed at UNESCO during his dozen years as the director general of the world educational and cultural agency. He declared that he would step down. UNESCO has been sadly plagued by bad management and by politicization extreme even by United Nations standards...

Off-Promised Land

Promising land reform in the Philippines is the easy part; politicians have been doing it for decades. If President Corason Aquino wants the world truly to take notice, she will have to do more than ask a newly elected Congress to take the hard decisions. She is giving Congress 90 days to put into effect a very general decree on breaking up baronial estates. If nothing happens, she says she will name a panel to do the job...

The People Are Fed Up

Is General Manuel Antonio Noriega losing his grip? The Panamanian strongman, unable to intimidate his resolute, democracy-seeking countrymen, has put on a new display of muscle. He sent out an armed party, guns blazing, to seize Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera in his home. This is the maverick officer, his erstwhile number two, whose allegations of crime and corruption against General Noriega precipitated the crisis the country is now passing through...

Other Comment

An Impossible Job in the Gulf Near-Calamities in Any Case It is desirable both that the war should end and that the shipping lanes should be clear. But if a cease-fire is not accepted without further United Nations pressure, and there is no likelihood that it will be, then the means of keeping open the shipping lanes should offer the least risk of involving the United States in a confrontation with Iran. This last proposition is not, of course, acceptable in Tehran, which is itching to see American prestige suffer a little more damage...

OPINION Japan Is Heading Toward a Dangerous Depression

By Kenichi Ohmae

TOKYO — Many economists say that the United States today is in a situation alarmingly similar to that of 1929. But Japan, far more than America, is close to plunging into a depression that, with double-digit unemployment, could severely strain a society that counts lifetime employment as a virtual right of citizenship. Real estate prices provide one of the more obvious signs of Japan's rising social pressures. By the time a young couple here is ready to settle down, a home is probably beyond their reach. Real estate prices in Tokyo have risen an average of 300 percent in the last two and a half years...

employment could reach 13 percent. One of our biggest problems is that we have too much money. Individuals save more than \$1 billion a day; companies pile up about \$500 million a day. This money once financed plants and facilities, but no longer. Japan's industrial overcapacity has created tensions internationally, and companies are not building plants at home. Excess cash can no longer be absorbed in the Japanese stock market, where the average price-earnings ratio is already 80 (compared with an average of about 17 in New York). Golf course memberships, which are traded like stocks on a stock exchange, cost \$100,000 to \$2 million. How can Japan avert a depression...

Trimming Hedges Around the Factory

UNEMPLOYMENT has already hit the postwar high of 3 percent. If the "hidden jobs" — those who would be out of jobs if they did not have guaranteed lifetime employment — are taken into account, the rate would be much higher. How long can these surplus workers be assigned to trim the hedge around the factory building? The next recession may bring the Japanese economy down with a crash that will be spearheaded by the same sort of overheated stock market that America experienced before the Great Depression...

Who Says Economic Progress Has to Continue?

By Lester Thurow

This is the second of two articles.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Once simultaneous recessions have begun in Japan, West Germany and the United States, and have started to interact, how would one stop them? In America, none of the classic remedies is available. Monetary policies and interest rates must be used to defend the dollar and restrain import inflation. Taxes must be raised, not cut, and expenditures reduced, not increased, to prevent the crowding out of the private investment upon which the future success of the U.S. economy depends. The next recession is likely to be a lengthy one. The institutional mechanisms and policies needed to make it a short recession either are not in place or do not exist...

The new track prescribed for this locomotive should lead to a much more integrated economy. Trade should continue to expand faster than world GNP as more markets opened to foreign products. Multinational and transnational firms should continue to move technology and capital around the world to wherever it could be best used. The communications and computer technologies that have created a world capital market should be expanded to create a world economy in the very concept of a U.S., Japanese or West German economy would be obsolete. But these recommendations imply a willingness to give up national economic sovereignty that simply is not there. Coordination is easy to praise, but it implies a readiness by each of the coordinating countries to do things they do not want to do. To reduce its demands on world capital markets, the United States would have to raise taxes. Americans don't want to raise taxes...

It could expand and simply tolerate a balance-of-trade deficit for three or four years before its currency started to fall, before it was faced with the situation that smaller, less wealthy countries face almost instantly. But the net foreign assets that provided that flexibility have now been expended. No longer the world's largest net creditor nation, as it was in 1982, the United States is instead the world's largest net debtor nation, with debts of about \$340 billion in mid-1987. The standard economist's prescription for the current economic situation does not meet the world's political realities. In the prescribed scenario, the U.S. locomotive would be replaced by a hybrid vehicle made up of the three biggest economies — West Germany, Japan and America. By carefully coordinating their monetary and fiscal policies, these three could do for the world economy what America itself had done for 40 years. Together they are just as large relative to the world's gross national product as the United States used to be. If they agreed on a set of economic policies, the rest of the world would have little choice but to follow along.

To say we are smart or well educated is not to say we are smarter or better educated than those Romans who watched the economic vigor of Rome decline in its last 100 years. For the Roman Empire did not "fall" on any given day or in any given disaster; it very gradually declined as a result of many decisions made, many decisions not made, an inability to build new tracks when old ones ended and an unwillingness to rebuild its locomotive when it needed a new source of propulsion. It is equivalent to the highest heresies of the Inquisition era to suggest that modern man could slip into a prolonged period of economic stagnation. We are too smart. I will probably be blamed at the intellectual stake for even suggesting the possibility. But think upon that possibility as I go up in smoke. The writer is dean of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Sloan School of Management. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Iran's Islamic Revival Has to Be Lived With

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The Arab conquest in the 7th century was one of the astounding events of history. In 70 years a poor, nomadic people conquered an area extending from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic, overturning the Persian empire, conquering Spain, finally to be stopped in southwestern France. Responsible for this was a religious conversion of the Arabs which, as the historian Henri Pirenne writes, "had a formidable simplicity: it was to obey Allah and compel the infidels to obey Him. The Holy War became a moral obligation, and its own reward." It would be extravagant to compare what has happened in Iran since 1979 with the original conversion of the Arabs by Mohammed, but it is a worse mistake to fail to see that the problem of Iran has a dimension which has nothing to do with war, economics or politics...

Philippines: What's Moscow Up To?

By Richard J. Kessler

WASHINGTON — Clearly, the Soviets are up to something in the Philippines. The question is what. "I have no doubts in my mind," Admiral James Lyons, the U.S. Pacific Fleet commander, said in April, "that the Soviet Union is aiding the rebels" in the Philippines. Many in the American and Philippine intelligence communities disagree with Admiral Lyons. But analysts have been so preoccupied with finding concrete evidence of Soviet arms — which has not yet emerged — that they have missed what has been happening: The rebel forces have grown strong, reports of Soviet military aid have increased and leaders of the Philippines Communist Party have adopted a more wary attitude toward accepting foreign support. Moreover, the Soviets have been courting the Aquino government with offers of investment and expanded commercial ties. Since January, numerous reports have been filed from Manila alleging sightings of Soviet submarines and planes dropping supplies to the rebel New People's Army, or NPA. KGB agents were even said to be infiltrating Mindanao to join the rebels. In May, two Soviet diplomats arriving from Singapore were caught by Manila airport guards trying to leave without clearing immigration. The Soviets have insisted that they are not providing funds, arms or guerrilla warfare expertise to the NPA. Even the government does not view the Soviets as spies, according to President Corason Aquino, who is countering strengthening relations with the Soviet Union. The Soviets say they simply want to invest in the islands. They have offered to provide a \$350 million coal-fired generating plant in Isabela province. They also offered to use ship repair facilities near the U.S. naval base at Subic Bay. To improve their image, the Soviets replaced their ambassador, who was the only diplomat to congratulate Ferdinand Marcos for winning the 1986 presidential election. Now the Soviets want to open consulates in the southern cities of Cebu and Davao, where the United States also maintains a diplomatic presence. The Soviets have long been interested in gaining a Philippine foothold. Mikhail Gorbachev's famous Vladivostok speech last year when he declared Soviet intent to become a Pacific power, had its precursor in Leonid Brezhnev's 1969 proposal for Soviet-Asian collective security. The Soviets began training linguists in the dominant language, Tagalog, in the early 1960s, although diplomatic relations were not established with the Philippines until 1976. Philippine travel to Communist countries was banned until April 1966, and Filipino diplomats were forbidden to socialize with their Communist counterparts until...

There has been a profound re-conversion to religion in Iran, not only by an elite but by masses of ordinary people. The religion is the Shiite version of Islam, which has always possessed a particular intolerance and a tradition of fanatical measures of Holy War. The original "Assassins" were a Shiite sect. It is a great miscalculation to think that this religious revival, which already has spread to Lebanon and is deeply influencing Sunni Muslims, is some kind of ephemeral fanaticism. It is not going to fade away from Ayatollah Khomeini dies, allowing people like who were being torn away from traditional Islam, dominated Iran under the shah to take over again — people with whom the West can do business. The Iranian revolution was foreseeable in a society being rushed into a particularly disruptive kind of economic development and secularization. People felt that they were being torn away from traditional ways of living and forced to accept foreign values. The same kind of convulsive rejection of Western influences, and the same turn back toward the past, has happened several times before in non-Western societies under colonial rule. In Iran it is peculiarly important because Iran is a big and strategically important country — a major oil producer, bordering the Soviet Union as well as Pakistan and Afghanistan, commanding the Gulf, determined to export its revolution to the rest of the Islamic world and elsewhere. Iran's revolution presents an enormous political challenge in its region, as well as a military threat. But it has to be understood for what it is. © Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

renew investment and replace the lost jobs? It could build a service industry comparable to America's and move into high-tech sectors. But these are no panaceas, as Americans have learned in recent years. We must try something else, however, because the vision and determination that guided Japanese investments during the last three decades is gone. The stimulative measures proposed by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will not be enough. The \$35 billion he promised he would spend to stimulate consumption may look promising, but keep in mind that as much as 80 percent of it will disappear in real estate. Most government investments in infrastructure begin with land purchases. Sellers of land will take the money to the stock exchange and further inflate share prices. Or the money will cycle back to the foreign exchange markets. Today, of the \$1.6 billion generated daily, as much as \$790 million goes to the foreign exchange market or similar speculative areas. That is Japan's Catch-22. Plenty of money — but nowhere to invest it except in more money. Companies have so much money that they are building foreign exchange trading floors instead of adding production lines, reasoning that it is better to make money with money than to make profitless products that cause retaliation and resentment abroad. The situation is not hopeless. We have fundamental lessons to learn from America. First, we must decentralize thousands of intricate regulations through our ministries. The Ministry of Transportation, perhaps the champion regulator, has more than 2,000 regulations, including such ones as a mandatory \$600 auto inspection every two years. In America, if you want to move yourself, you simply rent a U-Haul truck or trailer. In Japan you have to get a license to use a trailer. Along with the high cost of housing, regulations are the primary reason why we are superior to Japan. One of our first steps toward improving our standard of living is to remove them. But it takes many years to take profits away from government. Like America, Japan is making the fundamental mistake of liberalizing its markets in a piecemeal fashion. Keeping up on closed markets and opening them a few at a time kills the wrong industries for the wrong reasons. For example, if the Japanese business market were opened, local companies would be destroyed by imports from Denmark and elsewhere. Our health makers would be handicapped by the high cost of regulated domestic piglets. But if we liberalized wheat markets we could keep the biscuit bakers working. They are, in fact, efficient and competitive manufacturers. By opening manufacturers to competition, while protecting raw-material producers, we destroy the wrong people. Japan has done this too often in response to the complaints of foreign exporters. Unfortunately, all this takes time, and time is growing exceedingly short. In fact, Japan may be facing a vicious cycle. Our continuing trade imbalances will result in a stronger yen, which will lead to higher unemployment. The corresponding shortfall of tax revenue will restrict governmental spending, causing a contraction of domestic demand. That will force our companies once again to resort to export markets. Their efforts to exploit foreign markets will result either in the closing of those markets or in larger trade imbalances and an even stronger yen. Within this spiral, speculation in foreign exchange will live a life of its own, divorced from the economy, until it leads to an economic breakdown. The writer is managing director of the Tokyo office of McKinsey & Company, management consultants. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

What is missing in the Aquino plan is a timetable for redistribution of different parcels and a limit on legal holdings. These questions now go to a Congress in which big landowners are expected to block or dilute efforts at breaking up their estates. It is true that land reform might initially lower output, but the political benefits should tip the balance. The more Mrs. Aquino is perceived as a protector of her own landed class, the better for a Communist insurgency recruited from the rural poor. It is not clear how her last-minute decision to outlaw the Communist Party will affect the insurgency, although the military applauds it. Americans admire Mrs. Aquino, toast her "people power" and rejoice in the convening of the first fairly elected Congress since Mr. Marcos imposed martial law in 1972. An equally demanding test will be her success in taming the land barons, thereby narrowing the chasm of class and caste. — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO 1912: Emperor Is Dead TOKYO — The Emperor of Japan died at 12:32 a.m. [on July 30] from heart failure, following upon the attack of uraemia, from which he had been suffering since the 14th. The reign of Meiji, Emperor of Japan, will certainly be considered one of the most remarkable in the annals of the age of fifteen; in 1867, the Emperor was in a condition of semi-barbaric feudalism. During the forty-five years of his sovereignty the Japanese people have undergone an astonishing transformation, assimilating in a wonderful manner the civilization, the arts and sciences of the Western nations. His death leaves Japan ranking high among the Great Powers and equipped with a most efficient army and navy, which have given proof of supreme military qualities under the lead of generals and admirals of the highest order.

1937: King Enthroned CAIRO — For the first time since the rule of the Pharaohs, an independent king sat on the throne of Egypt [on July 29] when King Farouk, who has now reached the legal age for kingship, was invested with sovereign powers amid the wild acclamations of his people. The "crowning" consisted in the mere formality of the taking of the constitutional oath before Parliament, as Mahometan law forbids the wearing of a crown even by the successor of Muhammad. The Queen Mother and the women members of the royal family appeared in public dressed in their usual attire. After the oath ceremony, the entire assembly showed in chorus "Long live his Majesty King Farouk of Egypt" and when the cheering subsided, the King proclaimed "Long live the King Farouk of Egypt and the Sudan," which was met by a loud shout of thunderous applause.



OPINION

Tips to the Next President For Picking an Entourage

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The congressional committees investigating the Iran-contra affair are collecting some useful tips for the next president of the United States. Among them are these:
• Good friends usually make bad attorneys general.
• Clip the wings of the National Security Council. Ditto the CIA.
• Beware of former campaign managers, and reorganize your cabinet to serve as your principal source of advice.
• Cut off all air conditioning in Washington during July and August and give everybody a much needed rest.
In his testimony before the committees, Ed Meese has done nothing to challenge the rule that good friends make bad attorneys general. All his political life, in Sacramento as well as in Washington, his main loyalty has been to Ronald Reagan rather than to the law. Nothing in his legal training justified his appointment as the principal law officer of the land, and his testimony this week dramatized the point. He was concerned primarily not with the control of Oliver North or John Poindexter but with damage control.
His testimony was not only unpersuasive but at times ungrammatical, and he has a convenient memory.
Some presidents have had bad friends who also presided over the Department of Justice with distinction. President Eisenhower's Attorney General Herbert Brownell, for example, and President Carter's Griffin Bell.
Mr. Bell, however, remarked this week that President Reagan's mistake was in moving Mr. Meese from the White House, where he was dealing primarily with political questions, into the Justice Department, where he kept on think-

ing in political rather than in legal terms. Winning presidents not unnaturally want to reward the men who have run their campaigns, but this has not always been a good idea. Richard Nixon, for example, chose his law partner and campaign manager, John Mitchell, as attorney general, and drowned at Watergate.
Bill Casey ran Ronald Reagan's successful campaign, and wanted to be secretary of state. Mr. Reagan turned him down but said he could have any other job he wanted. Fortunately the late Mr. Casey did not choose Justice but took the CIA. He sometimes operated there as if he had the post he really preferred.
It was George Shultz who suggested the other day that the time had come to cut the NSC down to size. It is too big and too involved in running policy instead of gathering intelligence, he said, and seems to be accountable to nobody.
Maybe the main observation to come out of these hearings is that presidents stumble into trouble by making thoughtless appointments and then by relying on those appointees for critical policy advice, and by giving them authority they have no right to exercise.
Admiral Poindexter, Bud McFarlane, Mr. Casey and Mr. Meese are cases in point. They did not mean to preside over this crisis; most of the time they did not mean anything except to help the president by denying him and Congress the facts needed for accountable decisions.
Is there a better way? During the critical transition period when Mr. Reagan was picking a cabinet and deciding how to organize his administration, Caspar Weinberger made a suggestion. It was based on the model of Winston Churchill's small war cabinet.
Mr. Weinberger thought the president should establish offices for the secretary of state, secretary of defense and attorney general in the Executive Office Building across the street from the Oval Office, and meet them, along with the White House chief of staff, every morning to consider the major problems for decision.
Mr. Shultz made a similar proposal years ago when he was treasury secretary. The idea was rejected, partly because it might irritate other cabinet members and the heads of the NSC and the CIA.
In the end, of course, it all comes down to the use of the president's appointive power. Nobody worries, for example, about Judge William Webster, now directing the CIA, or Howard Baker, the White House chief of staff, or Frank Carlucci at the NSC. But Mr. Meese at Justice is still a problem.
When President Gerald Ford interviewed Edward H. Levy of the University of Chicago for the post of attorney general, he asked him what the Department of Justice needed most. "It needs a soul," Mr. Levy replied. He got the job and ran the department very well.
The New York Times

North Pleased Many

MUCH has been made of Oliver North's ability as an actor. But I was stunned at what I kept hearing in certain homes about Colonel North and his wife and their children — how refreshing it was for viewer after viewer to see (so they told me) a two-parent family, "a solid and normal one," as one mother said, commenting not only on the colored but on his wife — her appearance, choice of clothes, manner of response to her husband. Someone still lives the old-fashioned virtuous life — fights in a war bravely, comes home with medals, is a good husband and father, is religious, takes it on the chin and suffers with dignity while others walk away; has regrets for not being with his family more; yet is an adventurer, even a bit of a rogue, but all for the beloved nation. Americans yearn for certain moral and social values, as conservatives well know and as many liberals have a hard time understanding.
— Robert Coles in the Los Angeles Times



By GOCO in the China Times (Taipei). C&W Syndicate.

Jobless Offspring Are Bad for Morale

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — At first it seemed like an aberration. The political focus group that wouldn't focus.
Stan Greenberg, a political pollster, would gather a mixed group of strangers together in Michigan or Delaware or Iowa. His role was to foster an in-depth conversation about the country, the candidates and the campaign of 1988.
A typical evening might begin with one man introducing himself as a 48-year-old autoworker with two children, 23 and 26, still living at home. The 42-year-old secretary next to him would then talk about her son who had to leave the state to find work. The autoworker, only half in jest, would turn to the secretary and offer, "I'll give you mine."

Before the "real" discussion could even begin, the entire group was off and running on an animated, often humorous and usually felt dialogue about children: the adult children who never left home, the ones who were having trouble getting a foothold into adulthood, an economic grip on independence. How can they afford an apartment? A marriage?
At first Mr. Greenberg, the head of The Analysis Group, would try to get the conversation back on track. But after it had happened six times, 12 times, 24 times, he realized that this was the

MEANWHILE

track, a track that led directly toward a center of strong anxiety.
Mr. Greenberg, who is not an entirely disinterested observer (he is the father of two college-age children), decided to add a question to two of his statewide surveys. How often, he asked in one Midwest and one East Coast state, do you get upset about children who are out incorporating their parents' home and set up their own?
A full 50 percent said "frequently or very frequently." This was a start-

ling figure since nowhere near that number of people actually were suffering from the full-nest syndrome.
It turns out that this issue runs deeper than expected. It doesn't just exist in middle-aged swap fests of anecdotes about the younger generation — "My teen-ager has a ring through his nose" — "Oh yeah, mine has green spiked hair." Mr. Greenberg says, "Kids have become the idiom for a broad range of economic concerns." They are the way Americans express their worries about an economy, even a world, that doesn't promise anymore that things will get better for them or for the next generation.

The oldest of the baby-boom generation, parents who were independent at a young age, are particularly conscious, even self-conscious, about the difficulties their young are having taking hold.
"Too parents, a 30-year-old at home may be seen as pretty visible evidence of failure," muses Mr. Greenberg. "Maybe they haven't succeeded in their parenting role, helping these kids get out and on their own. Maybe they're unable to pass on what they've achieved."
But parents also talk with sadness about children who were forced to leave hometowns and home states to find work. "It is very perverse," he says. "We have people concerned about kids when they go off to get decent jobs and people concerned when they don't go."

These anxieties about the young even cloud the horizons of the elders who are doing well. The Analysis Group polled one state with only 2.5 percent unemployment and found that the majority nevertheless believed that "the country is on the wrong track." This sentiment correlated highly with concern about their children's futures. In Michigan even voters optimistic about themselves believed that "something is wrong with an economic contentment... that cannot be passed on to one's children."

What is coming home in all this information? More than the "children." Every American knows some young person facing the high price of a starter home and the low wage of a starting job. And everyone knows parents who give children what they want: a room. But most politicians have regarded the young as a small demographic sample, whose problems wield little political clout.

What these anecdotes, these tales from the runaway focus groups, suggest is how powerful generational links are, how deeply the anxiety about the future affects attitudes about the present. These connections are ultimately, and politically, as real as the hallway that leads to a 27-year-old "child's" room.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tanzania: News and Views

What has happened to the crucial teaching of C.P. Scott of the Manchester Guardian that newspapers should not mix factual reporting with comment in the same news story? In your issue of July 20 you publish an agency report stating, "Former President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania, whose Socialist policies plunged his nation into bankruptcy, has confirmed he will retire as chairman of the ruling party..."

This is a glaring example of mixing news with comment. It is debatable whether Mr. Nyerere's "Socialist policies" did indeed plunge Tanzania into bankruptcy. The country's situation was no worse than that of many other African countries that did not practice socialism. Distinguished academic economists have identified seven reasons for Tanzania's economic setback since 1973, of which five involve external factors (for instance, the impact of the fourfold increase in the price of oil and the collapse in the world prices of commodities) and climatic conditions; only two have to do with wrong government policies. Some of us would argue that, mistaken as some of the policies were, the rural transformation in Tanzania has in fact laid the foundation for the

country's rapid economic recovery, depending mainly on good rainfalls and the correction of some past errors.
It can further be argued that in the first 12 years since independence in 1966 Mr. Nyerere's "Socialist policies" brought considerable economic and social advancement, with growth in the agricultural domestic product greater than Kenya's under its non-Socialist policies.

However, the purpose of this letter is not to argue the case in favor of Tanzania's "Socialist experiment" but to express disappointment that a newspaper of distinction such as the International Herald Tribune should have offended against Scott's cardinal rule.
COLIN LEGUM,
Editor, Africa Contemporary Record,
Richmond, England.

Call Pakistan's Bluff

We continue to read about Pakistan and its search for nuclear materials and knowledge. Pakistanis are caught red-handed trying to buy restricted materials. Their government scoffs at the idea of the United States cutting off aid, because Pakistan feels it holds a trump card as a supply conduit to Afghanistan. The time has come to call Islamabad's bluff. It is in

chance. Yet President Gemayel faces many formidable obstacles, not the least of which is the intransigence of Israel's cronies and their partisanist designs.
I know that it was pretentious to think that the plight of the Lebanese should be the chief Middle East priority of the United States. In any case, the record of the last three years has proved that this was not the case. But to write off Lebanon as a non-viable state can only strengthen Israel's hands in Lebanon.
FADI K. AGHA,
Washington.

Don't Write Lebanon Off

Lebanon is today at a crucial turning point. We have been witnessing the undermining of all governmental institutions, the pillars of a viable modern state. It remains to be seen whether the presidency will escape the fate of the other defunct or polarized branches of the state. President Amin Gemayel, regardless of one's personal views, today enjoys the support of the quasi-totality of Lebanon, for to them the survival of the presidency represents Lebanon's last

Pakistan's best interest, after all, that the Soviet Union should not control Afghanistan. The last thing the world needs is another country with nuclear weapons.
RICHARD BURNES,
Göttingen, West Germany.

Putting It Mildly

To say that Egypt "bears its share of blame" for four wars with Israel, as Barbara Slavin writes (Special Report on Egypt, June 27), is like saying that Japan bears its share of blame for Pearl Harbor.
ZALMAN SHOVAL,
Tel Aviv.

A Saint for Gunned

Regarding the report "U.S. Gun Lobby Wants Its Own Patron Saint" (July 22): While I appreciate your noting my request to the Vatican that Gabriel Possenti be designated Patron of Handgunners, I would like to correct two inaccuracies. Gabriel Possenti already is a saint; he was canonized in 1920 by Pope Benedict XV. My request is that he now be designated Patron of Handgunners. And you refer to him as a "priest." He died while still in theological studies, was not ordained and thus was never a priest.
JOHN M. SNYDER,
Chief Lobbyist, Citizens Committee for the Right to Bear Arms,
Washington.

Not Quite Commandant

Regarding "Working Mothers in the Firing Line" (Mearnsville, July 21): Smedley Butler was never commandant of the marine corps. When that office became vacant in 1931, he was the senior major general in the corps. But Smedley was never one to think quietly; he often shot his mouth off about matters outside his jurisdiction. He thus made

enemies in high places and was not selected for commandant. Retiring that same year, he was understandably bitter, which would explain the quoted statements. He could nonetheless be justifiably proud of a magnificent military career.
ROBERT B. ASPREY,
Cádiz, Spain.

American and President

Commenting on the appointment of Norman B. Petersen to the board of directors of Fujitsu America Incorporated, you write (in Business People, July 3) that "no Americans are believed to head the U.S. subsidiaries of Japanese corporations." The president of Sony Corporation of America is Neil Vander Dussen, who was appointed to that position in 1985. Our company employs approximately 7,000 people in the United States, fewer than 200 of whom are Japanese. Mr. Vander Dussen is the fourth American to have held the position of president, the first having been appointed in 1966.
JASON FARROW,
Vice President,
Corporate Communications,
Sony Corporation of America,
Park Ridge, New Jersey.

The News Isn't All Bad

Thank you for being such a meaningful source of information during our month-long stay in Europe this summer. Your excellent coverage of world news has increased my hopes for reason in managing global affairs. When more people can travel in open societies and, in effect, be world citizens, and when international institutions such as the United Nations are functioning — these are the makings of a peaceful, abundant life for all. Your newspaper is an important key.
WAYNE METSKER,
Seattle.

Advertisement for 'The Belle Epoque' book. Features images of the book cover and a newspaper page. Text: 'On-the-spot reports of an era of great inventions and remarkable people'. Includes details about the book's content and pricing.

Large advertisement for the International Herald Tribune. Features a 'Save 40%' headline and a table of subscription rates for various countries. Includes contact information for the subscription manager.



NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes.

Market Sales table showing volume and value for NYSE, AMEX, and OTC.

NYSE Index table showing Composite, Industrial, and Finance indices.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table listing various market activities.

NASDAQ Index table showing Composite, Industrial, and Finance indices.

AMEX Most Actives table listing top trading stocks.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing yields for various bond categories.

NYSE Diary table listing market events and price movements.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table showing buy and sell orders.

Dow Jones Averages table showing 12-month high and low for various indices.

Standard & Poor's Index table showing various market indices.

Previous NASDAQ Diary table listing market activities from the previous day.

AMEX Stock Index table showing various market indices.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Large table of stock prices and changes, organized by industry and alphabetically.

Dow Rises 25.39 to New High

United Press International NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange advanced further into record territory on Wednesday after rebounding from an early bout of profit-taking. Trading was heavy. The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 8.61 points on Tuesday, gained another 19.77 on Wednesday to close at 2,539.54. Volume rose to a brisk 194.8 million shares from about 172.6 million on Tuesday. At 3 P.M., advances were leading declines 3-2. Prices were higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues. Stocks opened higher but quickly turned lower after blue-chip issues, under pressure from profit-takers, erased gains and dragged the broad market down. The declines occurred in subdued trading, however, and the market advanced when profit-taking subsided. Trude Letimer, an analyst at Josephthal & Co., said that in the week and a half since the Dow closed above 2,500 for the first time, trading had been marked by a "drying up of selling, rather than by aggressive buying." At 3 P.M., Union Carbide was the most active NYSE-listed issue, losing ground. Chase Manhattan Bank was lower in active trading. GTE was up. Boeing eased a bit after soaring 7 1/2 Tuesday on reported plans by T. Boone Pickens, the investor, to buy more than \$15 million of Boeing securities. Among other blue-chips, AT&T, General Electric, Merck and American Express were gaining. IBM was off a bit, Coca-Cola was gaining. Eastman Kodak was up sharply. DuPont was lower; it boosted its quarterly dividend. Amheuser-Busch was up in active trading. Merrill Lynch raised its near-term investment rating on the stock. Phillips Petroleum was up, but Exxon, Chevron and Texaco were lower. Bethlehem Steel was off a bit. It reported second-quarter net income of \$46.8 million, or 79 cents a share, compared with a loss of \$23.8 million in the year-ago period. The company said it would record a profit in the third quarter, and it reinstated dividends on two preferred stock issues. USX was ahead. It said Tuesday that second-quarter net income rose to \$149 million from \$14 million a year earlier because of strength in its energy and steel operations. Among auto issues, General Motors was off a bit, Ford was unchanged and Chrysler was up 1 1/4 to 3 1/4. An auto analyst with Paine Webber, Alan Knight, raised her 1987 and 1988 earnings estimates for Chrysler. Goodyear strengthened again after climbing 2 1/4 Tuesday. It reported a 31 percent rise in quarterly profit early this week. Technology issues were stronger late in the day than they were in the morning. Digital Equipment was off slightly. Cray Research was up.

Large table of stock prices and changes, organized by industry and alphabetically.

Advertisement for AMETEK blood pressure monitors, featuring an anatomical diagram of the human body.

Large table of stock prices and changes, organized by industry and alphabetically.



THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1987

Page 11

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Tax Raids and Dud Issues Erase Bombay's Confidence

By SANJOY HAZARIKA New York Times Service BOMBAY — Two years ago, India's premier stock exchange was swept by an unprecedented buying boom.

These days, the Bombay stock exchange is in the midst of a severe crisis. Financial experts attribute the slump to political uncertainty, poor corporate performances, tax raids on brokers, a decline in investor confidence and heavy speculative selling.

India's one-time bull market is caught in a "great bear hug," a leading business magazine declared.

The BSE index of 30 leading stocks has dropped nearly 40 percent from 650 in June 1985.

One of the most crucial factors in the dramatic slump through the spring and summer was a sharp decline in investor confidence.

INDIAN officials now say they are planning to set up a national securities board patterned after the Securities and Exchange Commission in the United States.

Last month, the presidents of the six exchanges met in Bombay and submitted proposals to the government "to safeguard the interests of the investors."

Mr. Pandit and others noted that many middle-class investors who played the market for the first time in the euphoric mid-1980s and invested in new ventures had lost money.

At the time, the government allowed companies with a minimum paid-up capital of 10 million rupees (about \$770,000 at current exchange rates) to enter the market.

"A lot of companies made unscrupulous use of the situation to See BOMBAY, Page 15"

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other financial data.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and other financial data.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for Country, Rate, and other financial data.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Country, Rate, and other financial data.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and other financial data.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and other financial data.

Cap Buys CGE Stake In SESA

Purchase Boosts Holding to 93%

PARIS — Compagnie Générale d'Electricité of France said Wednesday it had sold its 51 percent stake in the computer systems integration company SESA to Cap Gemini Sogefi, the French software services company.

The purchase boosted Cap Gemini's stake in SESA to 93 percent from 42 percent, said Michel Bery, the general manager for Cap Gemini.

The remaining 7 percent of SESA is held by its employees.

Cap Gemini said that SESA had consolidated pretax revenue of just over 1 billion francs (\$161.8 million at current rates) in 1986, with 43.8 million francs in net profit.

Mr. Bery said that units in the United States, Belgium, West Germany and Italy accounted for 25 percent of SESA's revenue.

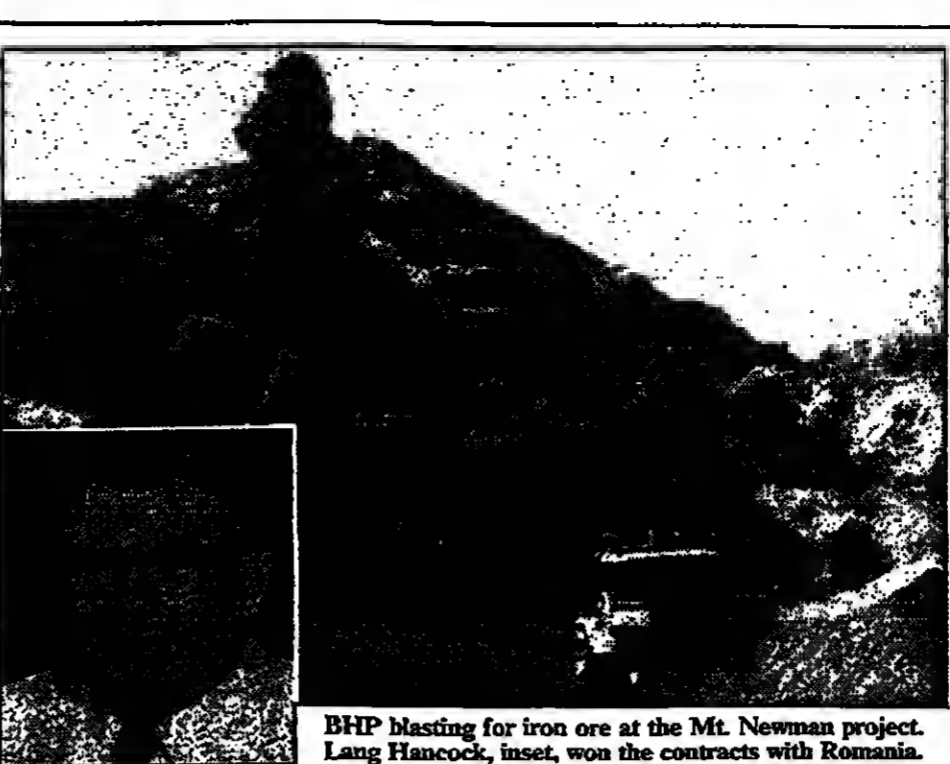
Cap Gemini said in May it was planning to expand, particularly in North America, using 1 billion francs for acquisitions.

A spokesman for CGE, an electrical engineering and telecommunications conglomerate, said it sold the stake because SESA's technology had been overtaken by CGE's computer services division.

But the telecommunications ministry recently selected the Alcatel X-83 system to replace the older SESA system, the CGE spokesman said.

CGE has an interest in the Alcatel X-83 system through the Alcatel NV joint venture that it established with ITT Corp. earlier this year.

Cap Gemini's shares were floated on the Paris Bourse for the first time last month.



BHP blasting for iron ore at the Mt. Newman project. Lang Hancock, inset, won the contracts with Romania.

Romania Meets McCamey's Monster

Australia Moves to Supply Iron Ore to Eastern Europe

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune NEWMAN, Australia — When Nicolae Ceausescu, the president of Romania, makes an official visit to Australia later this year, he will be taken by air and four-wheel-drive vehicle across some of the most remote and arid parts of this continent to inspect a series of iron ore outcrops near here known as McCamey's Monster.

Encouraging him will be Lang Hancock, an Australian mining entrepreneur who owns McCamey's Monster, and senior executives of Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd., Australia's largest corporation.

Common interest in iron ore has brought this otherwise odd partnership together in a business deal that Mr. Hancock estimates will be worth about 1.5 billion Australian dollars (\$1.1 billion). The Romanian deal could open the way for sales of Australian iron ore and coking coal to other countries in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Hancock "developed the goodwill out there and he has the contracts," with Romania said Gordon Freeman, chief executive of Mt. Newman Mining Co. Pty. Ltd., a subsidiary of BHP that produces iron ore from two mines on the edge of this town.

Mr. Freeman traveled to Romania with Mr. Hancock in April for discussions with officials there. In May, the two men signed a memorandum of agreement on iron ore exports to Romania. Mr. Hancock's contacts in East European go back at least a decade.

Romania, because it is short of hard currency, will pay for the ore by bartering goods of equivalent value, mainly heavy machinery, steel, raw chemicals and other industrial feedstock products.

Mr. Hancock and BHP executives said they would have no difficulty in selling goods from Romania's barter list, although some analysts are skeptical about the arrangement.

Explaining the iron ore deal with Romania, Mr. Hancock said that Mr. Ceausescu wants to expand his country's steel industry using higher grade ore than he gets from the Soviet Union, a major supplier.

"I'll be replacing Russian ore with Australian ore," Mr. Hancock said. "The Russians are See IRON, Page 13"

EC Investigates Fiat's Purchase Of Alfa Romeo

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BRUSSELS — The European Community launched an investigation on Wednesday into last year's takeover of Alfa Romeo SpA by Fiat SpA, to determine whether the sale involved illegal subsidies from the Italian government.

A spokesman said that the European Commission, the EC's executive body, wants to determine whether Italian aid to Alfa illegally helped Fiat by resulting in a cheaper price for the sports car maker, which Fiat won over a rival bid from Ford Motor Co.

The commission would also examine whether the government, which indirectly owned Alfa, was entitled to give the company cash in 1985.

Fiat's shares fell slightly Wednesday in close to 12,175 lire from 12,185 lire on Tuesday on the Milan bourse.

Fiat paid a nominal 1.05 trillion lire (\$781 million at current exchange rates) for Alfa Romeo last year. But the European Commission is said to have estimated that Italy's largest automaker paid an effective price of just 400 billion lire.

If the commission determines that EC laws designed to promote fair competition within the community were broken, the body could order Italy to recover the state aid to Alfa.

Commission officials said that indirect government subsidies to Alfa could range from 290 billion to 566 billion lire.

But they added that Fiat took over only 700 billion lire of Alfa's total 2,100 billion lire in debt. If this were taken into account, they said, the state aid would be much larger.

Alfa also received a government cash boost of 206.2 billion lire in 1985 to help cover losses.

EC officials said that the 1.05 billion lire price that Fiat paid seemed very low, despite Alfa's losses and declining market share. The money was to be paid in five annual installments after a six-year grace period.

Aside from the purchase price, Fiat had also been reported willing to invest about 5 trillion lire in Alfa

Daimler Aid Is Withdrawn, EC Drops Probe

BRUSSELS — The European Community said Wednesday that it had closed its inquiry into proposed state aid for Daimler-Benz AG's new 1.8 billion Deutsche mark (\$970 million) plant, after a West German state government effectively withdrew the aid plan.

The EC's executive body, which launched the inquiry in October, can block aid payments if they violate EC regulations. EC rules permit state aid only in rare circumstances, mainly to help develop poor regions, but never to improve a company's standing against its competitors.

An EC spokesman said the state government of Baden-Württemberg and the town of Rastatt in southern Germany, where the plant is to be built, had backed down on granting Germany's biggest industrial company more than 132 million DM in potentially illegal aid in the form of a cleared site.

Daimler-Benz will now pay to prepare the site, on which it plans to open a plant in 1990 to employ about 7,000 people.

Peru Refrains From Seizing Foreign Bank Operations

LIMA — Peru excluded foreign banks Wednesday from a presidential decree giving the government immediate control of banking, credit and insurance institutions pending approval of a proposal to nationalize them.

A government spokesman had said Tuesday that the proposal by President Alan Garcia Pérez to nationalize the country's banks would include the six foreign bank subsidiaries in Lima, among them Bank of Tokyo Ltd. and Chase Manhattan Corp.

Mr. Garcia said that banking operations would be frozen while Peru's congress studied his proposal. But the interim decree published Wednesday in El Peruano, the official government daily, made no mention of foreign banks.

It said that 10 private banks, 6 credit institutions, and 16 insurance firms would be under government control when they reopened Thursday and that private savings and credit transactions would be guaranteed.

The decree, which immediately went into effect, said that the government would audit bank records. It warned that private bank administrators who provided false information on bank assets or transactions would be subject to administrative sanctions such as losing their jobs, and could be legally prosecuted.

The degree suspended the authority of the board of directors of each bank, credit institution and insurance company and said they would be ruled by three-member administrative committees appointed by the government.

The foreign banks with operations in Peru are Citicorp, Chase Manhattan, BankAmerica Corp., Bank of Tokyo, Banco Central de Madrid and Bank of London & South America Ltd.

U.S. bankers said that Peru, already a pariah in the eyes of most foreign bankers because of its unyielding debt policy, would become even more isolated from the world if the decree were implemented.

See PERU, Page 15

GE Workers Worry Over Thomson's Intentions

By Stephen Phillips New York Times Service BLOOMINGTON, Indiana — At the Third Base Lounge, down the road from the General Electric Co.'s television assembly plant here, the conversation between beer is about the recent buyout of the plant by Thomson SA, the French government-owned consumer electronics giant.

Already, the workers in this southern Indiana town where 10,000 color televisions are assembled daily are kidding about wearing tilted berets and lugging lunch breaks with red wine.

But underneath the lighthearted remarks, many of the 1,700 hourly workers in GE's plant here are experiencing the same shock, bitterness and uneasiness as they did a year ago, when their plant, then owned by RCA Corp., was acquired by GE.

Last week, in a move that surprised industry officials and many employees, GE announced that it was selling its consumer electronics business for \$300 million to Thomson.

"Most of us are real depressed," said Sierra-Sue Hill, who has worked in the plant since 1961. "GE told us they would make a go of the plant when they bought us from RCA. But now we find out that we've been sold again."

Indeed, after acquiring the plant from RCA last June, GE seemed to have big plans for its television business. It added its own line of televisions to the existing RCA line, increasing production. GE also persuaded the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to alter plant rules so that employees in the Bloomington plant with only one designated job classification could perform as many tasks as needed.

number of assembly-line workers, to 135 from 160. So far, two of the plant's 11 lines have been modernized.

It is in those changes that the Bloomington workers are placing their hopes for survival. "I hope the French won't be able to see all that money GE is putting in come back out in savings," said Wanda Hawkins.

That GE sold to it. In all, there are 31,000 plant employees worldwide, including 10,000 in the United States, whose job status is unknown. Thomson has indicated only that it intends to compete with the Japanese and the Asians in Europe. Officials at Thomson's Paris headquarters were not available for comment.



Jessie State, left, a worker at General Electric's television plant, in the Third Base Lounge, near the factory and Wanda Hawkins, another employee, on her way home from work.

Perhaps a more important show of commitment to the Bloomington employees was a \$20 million investment to modernize the plant's production lines. The program, announced in February, is designed to save money by reducing the

All the employees interviewed said they were willing to help their new employer take on the competition. Their only real question is, who exactly is Thomson. Not one of two dozen workers interviewed had heard of the company until last week.

"We wouldn't know them if they came up and shook our hands," said Bill Hacker, the IBEW representative at the Bloomington plant. "GE didn't want us. Hopefully these guys will."

But for now, many employees are uneasy. "Job security," one worker said, "I have a kid on the way, and this does not really help things."

"We have reason to be worried — it seems like we never know," said Jessie State, who has worked at the plant for 16 years. "But cutting jobs, saving money and competition is the whole ball of wax. And that is what it's like in working in the '80s."

Foe of Florida Tax Gives Up

The Associated Press ST. PETERSBURG, Florida — Johnson & Johnson, one of the major opponents of Florida's new sales tax on services, has decided to resume advertising in the state. The move represents the first crack among corporate opponents of the tax, which went into effect July 1.

Network commercials for Tylenol pain reliever, Band-Aids and other consumer health-care products made by the company will begin appearing in Florida television markets within the next few days, said Peter Tyrell, vice president for advertising at Johnson & Johnson.

In an article published Wednesday by the St. Petersburg Times newspaper, Mr. Tyrell said the company ordered an end to the boycott "because the tax has been challenged in court, and we're not in the business of teaching people not to buy our products."

Mr. Tyrell did not say whether Johnson & Johnson's sales had fallen in Florida since the advertising boycott began. Johnson & Johnson ranks 20th among U.S. corporations in terms of national advertising spending.

Several other advertisers are continuing to pay full national rates for ads on the three major U.S. networks, even though the ads are being blacked out in Florida. More than a dozen other national advertisers have stopped purchasing advertising time from local television stations in Florida.

Advertisement for HARRY WINSTON watches, featuring a large image of a watch and text: "HARRY WINSTON present their latest creations as well as a selection of their rarest stones. CARLTON INTER-CONTINENTAL Cannes July 31st to August 2nd, 1987. New York Genève Paris Monte-Carlo Beverly Hills"

Advertisement for CORUM watches, featuring a large image of a watch and text: "CORUM Admiral's Cup. An exclusive creation of watchmaking art. In Madrid y Palma de Mallorca. Madrid Serrano, 92. R de Mallorca c/ Constitución, 1. And at the finest jewellers in the world. For information, write to: Corum, rue du Petit-Château, 2300 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland."



Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

Table with columns: Ticker, Price, Change, Volume. Includes symbols like NYSE, AMEX, OTC.

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

July 29

Grains

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Wheat, Corn, Soybeans.

Oil

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Crude Oil, Heating Oil.

Livestock

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Cattle, Hogs, Poultry.

Currency Options

Table with columns: Currency, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Yen, Pound, Dollar.

Stock Indexes

Table with columns: Index, Price, Change, Volume. Includes NYSE, Dow Jones, S&P 500.

Financial

Table with columns: Instrument, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Bonds, Treasury.

Commodity Indexes

Table with columns: Index, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Energy, Metals, Grains.

Market Guide

Table with columns: Market, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Futures, Options.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Treasury, Price, Change, Volume. Includes T-bills, T-notes.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change, Volume. Includes DM Futures.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Sugar, Coffee.

London Metals

Table with columns: Metal, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Gold, Silver, Copper.

London Commodities

July 29

Sugar

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Sugar.

Cocoa

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Cocoa.

Gas Oil

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July 29

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Gas Oil

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Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change, Volume. Includes DM Futures.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Sugar, Coffee.

London Metals

Table with columns: Metal, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Gold, Silver, Copper.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change, Volume. Includes DM Futures.

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Table with columns: Metal, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Gold, Silver, Copper.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

July 29

Grains

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Wheat, Corn, Soybeans.

Oil

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Crude Oil, Heating Oil.

Livestock

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Cattle, Hogs, Poultry.

Currency Options

Table with columns: Currency, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Yen, Pound, Dollar.

Stock Indexes

Table with columns: Index, Price, Change, Volume. Includes NYSE, Dow Jones, S&P 500.

Financial

Table with columns: Instrument, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Bonds, Treasury.

Commodity Indexes

Table with columns: Index, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Energy, Metals, Grains.

Market Guide

Table with columns: Market, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Futures, Options.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Treasury, Price, Change, Volume. Includes T-bills, T-notes.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change, Volume. Includes DM Futures.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Sugar, Coffee.

London Metals

Table with columns: Metal, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Gold, Silver, Copper.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change, Volume. Includes DM Futures.

Transtar Airlines of U.S. To Cease Operations

HOUSTON — Southwest Airlines Co.'s wholly owned Transtar Airlines Corp. unit said Wednesday that it will cease operations on Aug. 9, after which it will be liquidated.

Transtar, formerly known as Musc and acquired by Southwest in 1983 for \$72 million, said it has not filed for bankruptcy. But it said low average fares and passenger loads have continued to produce unacceptable losses, despite its low operating costs.

"The existing competitive environment in the airline industry, and particularly in the markets served by Transtar, has made it virtually impossible for a small carrier such as Transtar to compete effectively," Southwest said.

It said the closing "would have absolutely zero effect on Southwest Airlines' present or future operations."

The statement said that Southwest is profitable, financially strong and growing.

Transtar's losses hurt results of southwest, which lost \$9.8 million in the quarter ended March 31, compared with a year-earlier profit.

The airlines have been operated separately since the acquisition of Transtar.

Jacobs Buys 9% of Allegheny

MINNEAPOLIS — Irwin L. Jacobs, the Minneapolis investor, said he and Carl Folland, another Minneapolis businessman, have acquired nearly 9 percent of Allegheny International Inc., the diversified industrial and consumer products company.

Mr. Jacobs said the stock was bought in the open market within the last week for investment purposes. He said he will indicate whether further purchases will be made in a filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission later this week.

NYSE Highs-Lows

Table with columns: Ticker, High, Low, Change, Volume. Lists various NYSE stocks.

Reed, Thomson Cleared on Bids

LONDON — The Department of Trade and Industry said Tuesday it had decided not to refer the proposed acquisition by Reed International PLC of Octopus Publications Group PLC and by International Thomson Organization Ltd. of Associated Book Publishers PLC to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, which regulates mergers.

Reed, a publishing and paper group, declared its £540 million (£863 million) agreed bid for Octopus unconditional on July 15. On July 2 International Thomson, a publishing, energy and leisure-activity group, said its agreed £210 million bid for ABP became unconditional after it received acquiescence from the holders of 56.3 percent of the shares.

The department also cleared the £94.8 million bid for Molins PLC from Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn Holdings PLC and the acquisition on undisclosed terms of a British Caledonian Group PLC unit, Caledonian Automotive Ltd., by Ryder System Inc., a U.S. transportation services company.

London Metals

Table with columns: Metal, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Gold, Silver, Copper.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: Option, Price, Change, Volume. Includes S&P 100 call and put options.

London Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Sugar, Cocoa, Gas Oil.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Date. Lists various companies and their dividends.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change, Volume. Includes various spot commodities.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Treasury, Price, Change, Volume. Includes T-bills, T-notes.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change, Volume. Includes DM Futures.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Sugar, Coffee.

London Metals

Table with columns: Metal, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Gold, Silver, Copper.



Deutsche Bank Profit Falls Sharply

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank AG, West Germany's largest commercial bank, reported a steep drop Wednesday in partial operating earnings for the first half of 1987, reflecting what analysts said was a trend toward sharply lower annual earnings in the nation's banking sector.

Austria to Sell a 9% Stake In Länderbank This Autumn

International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — Österreichische Länderbank AG said Wednesday that the Austrian government will sell a 9 percent stake in the bank this autumn in a move meant to pique foreign interest in Vienna's privatization plans.

IRON: Australia Moves to Supply Romania With Ore

(Continued from first finance page)
having increasing difficulty supplying Romania and its East European allies. It's a headache for Brazil.

Insurer Intends To Sell Klüber Stake to Wolters

AMSTERDAM — The biggest Dutch insurer, Nationale Nederlanden NV, said Wednesday it would almost certainly sell its stake of more than 5 percent in the Klüber NV publishing group to Wolters Samson Group NV rather than to Elsevier NV, the hostile bidder.

Thorn to Pay \$594 Million For U.S. Rentals Company

LONDON — Thorn EMI PLC, the consumer electronics group, has agreed to buy the U.S. rentals chain Rent-A-Center for about \$594 million, or \$27 a share.

Pan Am Profit Of \$10.5 Million Reverses Loss

NEW YORK — Pan Am Corp., parent of the seventh-largest U.S. airline, reported a profit of \$10.5 million in the second quarter, reversing the \$152 million loss in the year-earlier period.

Philips Earnings Rose 3.4% In 2d Quarter but Sales Fell

By Ronald van de Krol
Special to the Herald Tribune
AMSTERDAM — Philips NV, Europe's largest electronics group, said Wednesday that profit edged up a slight 3.4 percent to 215 million guilders (\$103 million at current exchange rates) in the second quarter, from 208 million guilders the year before.

Sumitomo Plans Share Issue Worth 70 Billion Yen

TOKYO — Sumitomo Bank Ltd., a major Japanese commercial bank, said Wednesday that it will soon issue 20 million new shares to raise about 70 billion yen (\$467 million), to increase its operational funds and its capital.

Merck Announces Share Buyback

NEW YORK — Merck & Co. said it will spend up to \$1 billion to repurchase an undisclosed amount of its common stock and will increase its quarterly dividend to 80 cents from 55 cents.

Company Results

Table with multiple columns showing financial data for various companies including Canada, Japan, Netherlands, and United States. Includes metrics like Revenue, Profit, and Per Share.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

Swiss Radio International
SBC Swiss Broadcasting Corporation
English Service, Bern
requires
A RADIO JOURNALIST
for its current affairs program.

HASKEL AIR DRIVEN LIQUID PUMPS, GAS BOOSTERS, HYDRAULIC AND PNEUMATIC SYSTEMS

Regional Sales Managers For Belgium, Germany, Italy
The Company
Haskel Energy Systems Limited, a British subsidiary of Haskel Inc., USA, has a solid reputation for reliable, competitive equipment with a first class service.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

One billion U.S. dollar international fund investing world wide in equities, funds, bonds and currencies, seeks for immediate hire highly qualified
INVESTMENT MANAGER
Candidates should have 5 to 7 years experience in portfolio management and should have experience in European and Far Eastern markets.

Weekly net asset value
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
on July 20, 1987: U.S. \$181.84
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
DISTRICT OF COLORADO
In re: STORAGE TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, and affiliated companies, Debtors.
Chapter 11
Case No. 84-B-5377-J
Joint Administration
Case No. 84-B-5377-J through 84-B-5380-J,
including, and
84-B-5512-J)
Chapter 11
Case No.
86-B-04222-J (Joint
Administration Case
Nos. 86-B-04222-J
through
X 86-B-04234-J)

NOTICE OF (1) CONFIRMATION OF PLAN OF REORGANIZATION; (2) EFFECTIVE DATE OF PLAN; (3) DISCHARGE AND INJUNCTIONS WITH RESPECT THERE TO; AND (4) DEADLINE FOR FILING ADMINISTRATIVE CLAIMS
TO ALL CREDITORS AND OTHER PARTIES IN INTEREST:
Confirmation of Plan
On June 18, 1987, the Honorable Roland J. Brumbaugh, United States Bankruptcy Judge, entered his order (the "Confirmation Order") confirming the "DEBTORS' JOINT PLAN OF REORGANIZATION" as modified (the "Plan").

Sumitomo Plans Share Issue Worth 70 Billion Yen

TOKYO — Sumitomo Bank Ltd., a major Japanese commercial bank, said Wednesday that it will soon issue 20 million new shares to raise about 70 billion yen (\$467 million), to increase its operational funds and its capital.

Who's importing what in the U.S.A. today?



You don't have to guess anymore. PIERS (Port Import/Export Reporting Service) can supply you with the facts rapidly and accurately. Far better than if you were in the U.S.A. calling on importers yourself.

PREQUALIFICATION NOTICE
GOVERNMENT OF MAURITIUS
Construction of two lane carriageway (180,000 m² of earthwork — 47,000 t of asphaltic concrete)
Financing Agency: AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (A.D.B.)
Closing date for applications: September 30th, 1987.

PIERS
A highly flexible Business Information Service
The Journal of Commerce (New York)
You don't have to guess anymore. PIERS (Port Import/Export Reporting Service) can supply you with the facts rapidly and accurately.

HASKEL AIR DRIVEN LIQUID PUMPS, GAS BOOSTERS, HYDRAULIC AND PNEUMATIC SYSTEMS
Regional Sales Managers For Belgium, Germany, Italy
The Company
Haskel Energy Systems Limited, a British subsidiary of Haskel Inc., USA, has a solid reputation for reliable, competitive equipment with a first class service.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
One billion U.S. dollar international fund investing world wide in equities, funds, bonds and currencies, seeks for immediate hire highly qualified
INVESTMENT MANAGER
Candidates should have 5 to 7 years experience in portfolio management and should have experience in European and Far Eastern markets.







CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Up Slightly on Gulf Tension

LONDON — The dollar edged up slightly Wednesday against most currencies to close at its highest for the day. Dealers said it was buoyed largely by worry about tension in the Gulf.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, and Source/Revised.

U.S. trader said. He said that the market might have to wait until September, when corporate operators take a look at hedging requirements for next year, before it can find fresh direction.

significant impact on sentiment, dealers said. The pound gained one-tenth of a point on its trade-weighted index to end at 72.7, up slightly from a closing of 72.6 Tuesday.

Taiwan Dollar At High Against U.S. Currency

TAIPEI — The value of Taiwan's currency hit a record high on Wednesday as 31.03 Taiwan dollars against the U.S. dollar, following U.S. congressional action aimed at reducing the trade imbalance between the two countries.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Coke Executive Named Viacom Chief

By Arthur Higbee International Herald Tribune Frank J. Bondi Jr., chief executive of Coca-Cola Television, will become chief executive of Viacom International Inc., the media company acquired in March by Sumner M. Redstone.

Mr. Bondi will replace Terrence A. Elkes, who mounted a leveraged buyout offer for Viacom but was outbid by Mr. Redstone. Mr. Redstone ended up paying \$3.4 billion, now controls Viacom through his closely held National Amusements Inc. of Dedham, Massachusetts.

Mr. Redstone, 64, will become chairman of the company, replacing Ralph M. Baruch. It was not clear whether Mr. Baruch would leave the company.

Westinghouse Sets New Lineup

PITTSBURGH — Westinghouse Electric Corp. said Wednesday that its board plans to elect John C. Marous Jr. chairman and chief executive officer effective Jan. 1.

U.S. Treasury Delays Sale

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Treasury said Wednesday it would postpone a major series of bond auctions pending congressional action to raise the federal debt limit.

PERU: Excludes Foreign Banks

(Continued from first finance page) financial community if it nationalizes banks.

Westpac Banking Corp. of Sydney

Westpac Banking Corp. of Sydney has named R.L. Harper to its board. Mr. Harper is a partner in Allen & Hensley, a leading Sydney law firm, and a director of several Australian companies.

BOMBAY: Confidence at Low Ebb

(Continued from first finance page) fool investors," said Ram Pipariya, one of Bombay's top financial consultants. As a result, many small investors are pulling out.

Westpac Banking Corp. of Sydney

Westpac Banking Corp. of Sydney has named R.L. Harper to its board. Mr. Harper is a partner in Allen & Hensley, a leading Sydney law firm, and a director of several Australian companies.

Westpac Banking Corp. of Sydney

Westpac Banking Corp. of Sydney has named R.L. Harper to its board. Mr. Harper is a partner in Allen & Hensley, a leading Sydney law firm, and a director of several Australian companies.

Wednesday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 1986, High, Low, 2 P.A. CHG.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 1986, High, Low, 2 P.A. CHG.

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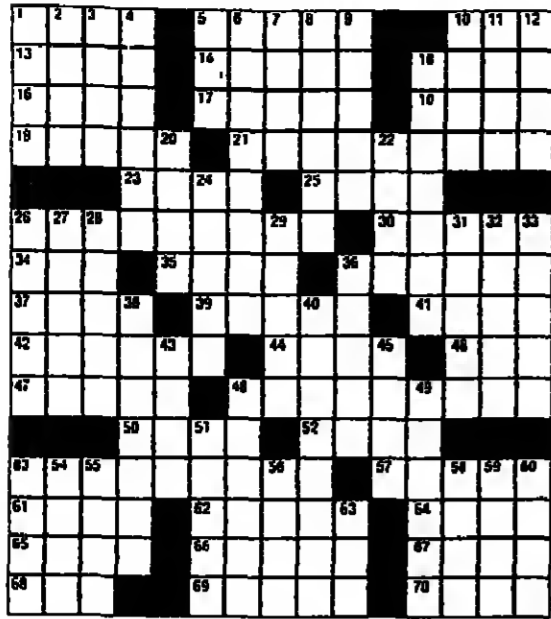
Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 1986, High, Low, 2 P.A. CHG.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 1986, High, Low, 2 P.A. CHG.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 1986, High, Low, 2 P.A. CHG.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the close on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.





**ACROSS**

1 Long N.F.L. pass  
3 Roman earth goddess by Aristotle  
13 Asseverate  
14 Young ox  
15 Challenge  
17 Stape  
18 Fitzerald or Rames  
19 Ponder with pleasure  
21 Start of a quote by Aristotle  
24 Thunder god  
25 Fra-  
26 Quote: Part II  
30 Crown  
31 Teachers' org.  
35 With  
36 This once went lar  
37 Carper  
39 Founder  
39 Joseph in Egypt  
41 Puses  
42 All  
44 Streamlet  
46 Life story, fur shirt  
47 Bill from Detroit

**DOWN**

1 Loud noise  
2 Ellipsoid  
3 None  
4 Respiration  
5 Cookbook  
6 Heavily  
7 Study  
8 Outcome  
9 Betel-nut palm  
10 African country  
11 Woody's boy  
12 Cathedral official  
15 Particulars  
20 At that time  
22 A chorister  
24 Of ample girth  
26 Construe  
27 Point Neul-waterway  
28 Sample  
29 Kay or Ringo  
31 Excuse in a whodunit  
32 Relativ magnitude  
33 Heated crime  
36 Ferret  
38 Forte of S. E. Morrison  
40 Extremely rough action  
43 Rod's adjunct  
45 "With Father"  
46 Shop tool  
48 Like scrooge  
51 Adjust  
52 Stallone movie  
54 Eye amorously  
55 Sorrel's cousin  
56 Hackman or Wilder  
58 Fete  
59 At all  
60 Tear  
63 Kennedy or Williams

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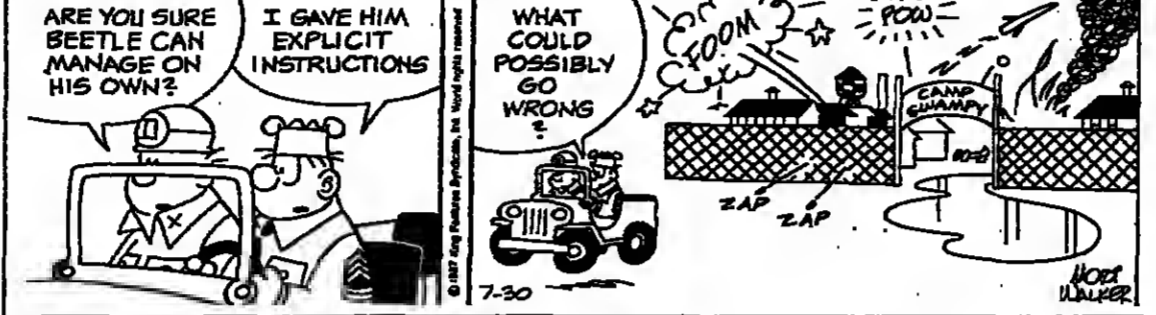
PEANUTS



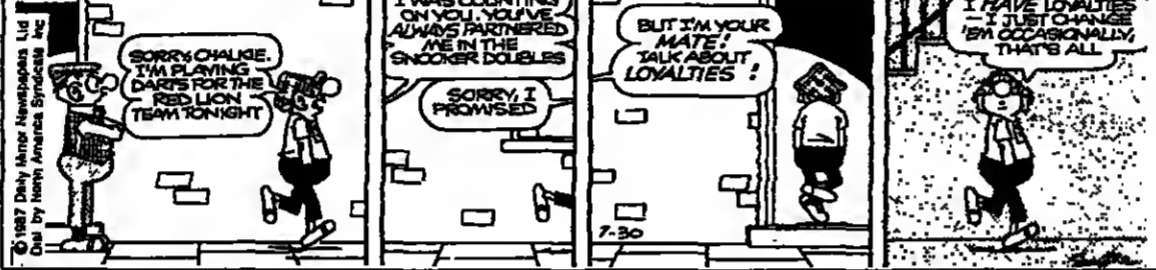
BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henk Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

STURB  
NIUMS  
BROJEB  
KENASH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the scrambled word game from the picture answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumble: INKED BROOK UNTRIE EMPLOY  
Answer: How that pondorous timber tycoon moved—HE "LUMBERED"

**WEATHER**

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Amsterdam	19	11	Beijing	32	27
London	18	10	Delhi	35	28
Paris	17	9	Manila	30	24
Rome	22	14	Seoul	28	23
Sydney	23	15	Shanghai	30	25
Tokyo	24	16	Taipei	31	26
Washington	22	14	Tientsin	33	27
Yokohama	23	15	Tientsin	33	27

**THURSDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNELS:** Sign: 10-11 (10-11), MAJORITY: 11-12 (11-12), LOW: 12-13 (12-13), NEW YORK: 13-14 (13-14), BALANCE: 14-15 (14-15), PAPER: 15-16 (15-16), NEW YORK: 16-17 (16-17), BALANCE: 17-18 (17-18), PAPER: 18-19 (18-19), NEW YORK: 19-20 (19-20), BALANCE: 20-21 (20-21), PAPER: 21-22 (21-22), NEW YORK: 22-23 (22-23), BALANCE: 23-24 (23-24), PAPER: 24-25 (24-25), NEW YORK: 25-26 (25-26), BALANCE: 26-27 (26-27), PAPER: 27-28 (27-28), NEW YORK: 28-29 (28-29), BALANCE: 29-30 (29-30), PAPER: 30-31 (30-31), NEW YORK: 31-32 (31-32), BALANCE: 32-33 (32-33), PAPER: 33-34 (33-34), NEW YORK: 34-35 (34-35), BALANCE: 35-36 (35-36), PAPER: 36-37 (36-37), NEW YORK: 37-38 (37-38), BALANCE: 38-39 (38-39), PAPER: 39-40 (39-40), NEW YORK: 40-41 (40-41), BALANCE: 41-42 (41-42), PAPER: 42-43 (42-43), NEW YORK: 43-44 (43-44), BALANCE: 44-45 (44-45), PAPER: 45-46 (45-46), NEW YORK: 46-47 (46-47), BALANCE: 47-48 (47-48), PAPER: 48-49 (48-49), NEW YORK: 49-50 (49-50), BALANCE: 50-51 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SPORTS

Dodgers Win With Lasorda as 10th Man

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — Tommy Lasorda is giving live performances and his stage has been the third-base coaching box at Dodger Stadium.



The Blue Jays' Garth Iorg tags Sam Horn of the Red Sox at second base for the out.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

the Dodgers' manager decided to shake things up by moving in as the third-base coach. Since that move, Lasorda has not lost.
Los Angeles had lost six consecutive games and was playing its worst baseball of the season when...

seven-hitter and Dion James had four hits and drove in two runs to pace the Braves' triumph over Houston.
Reds 8, Padres 7: In Cincinnati, Rich Gossage walked pinch-hitter Lloyd McClendon with the bases loaded and two outs in the bottom of the ninth to force in the winning run for the Reds' victory over San Diego.

VANTAGE POINT/John Feinstein
USTA Shares Blame
In Davis Cup Losses

WASHINGTON Post Service
HARTFORD, Connecticut — Although the final outcome indicates otherwise, it was not a lost weekend for U.S. tennis in Hartford.
The U.S. team, in Davis Cup relegation play, was eliminated from 1988 competition before the 1987 champions had been determined. Losing 3-2, a West German team led by Boris Becker is nothing to be ashamed of, but the circumstances that created the need to play West Germany are depressing.



Angel Cordero Jr. triumphantly dismounts Lost Kitty.

Cordero Wins 6,000th
With Double Victory

By Steven Crist
New York Times Service
OCEANPORT, New Jersey — Angel Cordero Jr. on Tuesday became only the fourth jockey to win 6,000 races and did it in appropriately flashy style.
The 44-year-old rider won both divisions of the Colleen Stakes at Monmouth Park, one by eight lengths and one by a nose, in his only two mounts of the day.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball
Tuesday's Major League Line Scores
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Kansas City 9, Detroit 8
New York Yankees 10, Toronto Blue Jays 7
Boston Red Sox 10, Cleveland Indians 7

Tennis

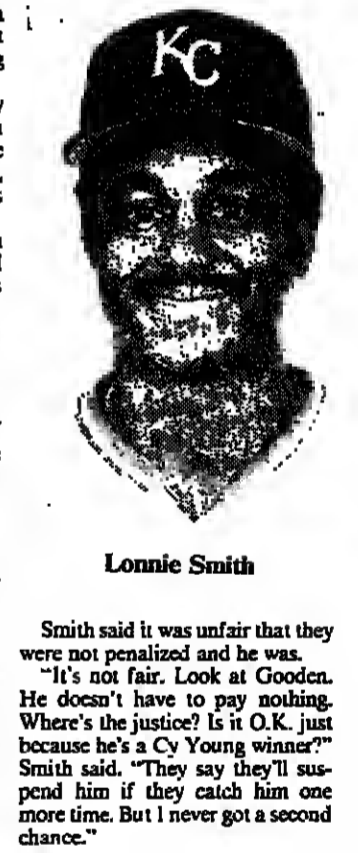
Federation Cup
United States 3, Japan 0
France 4, West Germany 1
Australia 3, Czechoslovakia 1

Lonnie Smith Says Drug Testing Is a 'Joke'

The Associated Press
KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Lonnie Smith says he has seen players smoke marijuana and use amphetamines in the minor leagues this season and contends that Commissioner Peter Ueberroth is not fulfilling his commitment to rid baseball of drugs.
Smith testified in the 1985 drug trial of the Philadelphia Phillies clubhouse caterer, Curtis Strong, who was convicted of selling cocaine to players and sentenced to 12 years in federal prison.

Well, I'll tell you right now there's a couple of guys I played against that were taking greens and smoking pot," said Smith.
"Ueberroth interviewed Wednesday on ABC's 'Good Morning America,'" said Smith "has only been in the big leagues about two weeks. He will be tested."

Smith started the season with Omaha, the Royals' Class AAA Omaha team. He told the newspaper that he had witnessed players using drugs.
"Ueberroth said, 'I believe baseball is going to be the first sport to be free of drugs.'"



Lonnie Smith

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
East Division
New York Yankees 49, Detroit 47, Toronto Blue Jays 45, Boston Red Sox 45, Cleveland Indians 45

Transition

BASEBALL
AMERICAN LEAGUE
CHICAGO—Signed Steve Garvey, infielder, and cast him into the starting lineup of the Chicago Cubs.
ST. LOUIS—Signed Tommie Smith, designated hitter, to Columbus of the International League for three days on a minor-league reassignment contract.
FOOTBALL
Canadian Football League
OTTAWA—Signed Robert Taylor, quarterback, for the Ottawa Rough Riders.

Golf

PGA Leaders
BARNINGS
1. Paul Azinger 279
2. Scott Simpson 277
3. Larry Mize 277

Cowboys To Institute AIDS Test

The Associated Press
DALLAS — The Dallas Cowboys have become the first National Football League team to institute voluntary AIDS testing, a Dallas newspaper has reported.
The Dallas Times Herald reported Wednesday that most of the players at the Cowboys' training camp in Thousand Oaks, California, had consented to the test. About 95 percent of veteran players who have reported to camp have agreed to be tested for AIDS.

Autumn in the Air

Phil Simms, the New York Giants' quarterback, looks for a receiver during practice in Pleasantville, New Jersey. Simms led the team to victory in the Super Bowl last season. The National Football League season does not begin until September, but exhibition games will be played next month.



# ART BUCHWALD An All-Expense Dinner

PARIS — Several years ago, while in Paris, I wrote a column titled "Paris on \$500 a Day." The thrust of the piece was that it was still possible to get by in the French capital on \$500 if you passed up lunch. My French friends, as well as Americans living in France, thought the article was very funny. But they aren't laughing anymore. If you don't worry about prices, you can still have a marvelous time in Paris. What you have to do is forget everything and just decide to live for the moment.



Buchwald

I did this the first night I arrived in town. My wife and I went to a small bistro that boasted two stars in the Michelin guide. When the waiter gave us the menu, I thought he had made a mistake. "I beg your pardon, monsieur," I said. "But I believe you have made an error. You gave me the Bank of France's financial report for the month of May."

## Paris Orchestra Picks American Director

*The Associated Press*  
BUFFALO, New York (AP) — Semyon Bychkov, music director of the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra, has accepted the post of music director of the Orchestre de Paris, according to The Buffalo News. Bychkov's appointment will take effect with the 1989-90 season. Bychkov, 34, became music director of the Buffalo Philharmonic in September of 1985, after serving for three years as its associate music director and three years as principal guest conductor.

She said, "You mean to say that white asparagus costs as much as Joel's tuition?"  
"Yes," I replied. "But they're the large white ones with hollandaise sauce. You can only get them in the spring."  
"But," my wife, always the practical one, said, "Joel had his heart set on going to college."  
"Look, he can go to school anytime. But how often do we come to France and have a chance to order white asparagus? I know if we explain it to him he'll understand."

There were so many dishes to choose from after the first course that I couldn't make up my mind. Finally I said to my wife, "Remember that house we were going to buy in Martha's Vineyard?"  
"Yes, over the ocean," she said.  
"That's the one," I said. "Let's have the lobster instead."  
"You mean you'd rather have lobster than own a house on Martha's Vineyard?"

"But this lobster is cooked in a special cream sauce of the chef. It could be years before we have a lobster like this again. We have to think of our old age."  
"I don't know," my wife said. "I had my heart set on that house."  
"Well, I have my heart set on lobster and, since they're both the same price, I think our stomachs should come first."

The waiter handed me the wine card.  
"There's a very nice Pouilly Fuisse," I said.  
"Can we afford it?" my wife asked.  
"We can if we sell the car when we get back home."

"All right," I said. "We'll order an inexpensive Sancerre and cancel the orthodontic work on Connie's teeth."  
"My wife was becoming agitated. If it's costing this much for dinner, how are we going to pay our hotel bill?"

"What do you think the World Bank is for?"  
While on vacation Art Buchwald received limited immunity, and the special prosecutor has allowed him to reprint some of his favorite columns.

# One More Callas Premiere

By William Weaver

ROME — It was like old times: a capacity audience that included former cabinet ministers, leading figures in the arts, movie people, critics, a touch of high society. Maria Callas made her entrance, to great applause, and the minute she began singing, there was absolute silence, broken only from time to time by more applause. Around her were some of the familiar figures — Luciano Visconti, Aristide Zeffirelli, Franco Zeffirelli and, between numbers, she spoke in the familiar, incredible voice that could sound in the tones of a diaphanous one minute and of a fishwife the next. In the end, the public applauded and rose to its feet.

Yes, it was like old times. But the public, in the outdoor theater of the Villa Medici here, was watching a film. The voice was recorded. The magic achievement of Tony Palmer's documentary, "Maria Callas," however, is that unlike previous documentaries about the artist, it brings her to life. The story is familiar, and much of the material is familiar — the musical excerpts come largely from the two TV recitals in Hamburg, in 1959 and 1962 — but Palmer has edited it brilliantly, he has found hitherto-unexploited footage and has shot some of it — always referred to her as "my husband the industrialist" — and how, when they were together, she never stopped putting her hand on his, or her arm around his shoulders, as if to make sure of his presence. So much for the legend of a marriage of convenience.

A friend of Callas's from a later period, Nadia Stanciovici, is seen at several points in the film, and her appearance when the appetite for her forthcoming book on Callas, who — as Stanciovici notes — was always referred to her as "my husband the industrialist" — and how, when they were together, she never stopped putting her hand on his, or her arm around his shoulders, as if to make sure of his presence. So much for the legend of a marriage of convenience.

Though she was not a naturally generous woman, she is generous, on film, recorded, towards two of the three men who helped her most: Tullio Serafin, the great conductor who developed Callas the musician, and Visconti, the



The voice that could sound like a duchess one moment and a fishwife the next.

director who brought out Callas the actress. For the third — her husband Giovanni Battista Meneghini — there is, at least, some justice. He is seen as an old man, not long before his death, displaying the tall piles of her love letters. I remember how she would refer, with huge pride, to "my husband the industrialist" and how, when they were together, she never stopped putting her hand on his, or her arm around his shoulders, as if to make sure of his presence. So much for the legend of a marriage of convenience.

What amazes us today, in our over-documented lives, is how little the remains of her visual art. To be sure, the records are still with us, but she was not always at her best in recordings. Of her stage performances, there are some filmed bits and pieces: a second act of "Tosca" is the best (but it comes from the end of her career). Still, Palmer has chosen wisely, cogently. He uses the ex-

cerpts from her recitals largely to point up events in her emotional life (the "Habenera" underlines the outset of the Onassis affair), but on the two occasions of TV recitals in Hamburg, "La Callas" was in fine form, and the subtle shifting expressions of eyes and lips, the sudden jut of the chin, a delicate adjustment of her stole can be translated, by the perceptive viewer, into a costumed, lighted, partnered performance.

It was not like old times. The world premiere of Palmer's film was an exciting event, but afterwards, as we trickled through the Medici gardens towards the Spanish Steps, we had nowhere to go but home. Thirty or more years ago, after a Callas night at La Scala, the Galleria would be full of debating opera-tuts. The friends would collect for a dinner at Biffi, and after a premiere, there might even be a "risotto" at the Toscanini apartment in Via Durini. Now that was the real thing, far more enviable than a Red Cross gala with Rainier and Grace and Sinatra. In the end, Palmer's film is a memorial, but it remembers someone great.

The Associated Press

William Weaver is a writer and translator who lives in Italy.

# PEOPLE Kennedy Center Change

Ralph P. Davidson, a publishing executive with Time Inc., was named Tuesday to succeed Roger L. Stevens, chairman of the Kennedy Center in Washington. Stevens, 77, has been the center's guiding force since its opening in 1971. Davidson, 59, will take over as president and chief executive officer on Feb. 1, when he retires from Time Inc. On July 1, he will also become the center's chairman. Davidson is the 21 member of the center's board of trustees acting on a recommendation of a search committee, voted to confirm Davidson's contract. The historian and former librarian of Congress Daniel Boorstin confirmed reports that he cast the single dissenting vote. Said Boorstin: "I would be happier to see the Kennedy Center in the hands of someone distinguished in the performing arts rather than someone with administrative and business talents. But the tendency these days is to put them at the top and that gets things upside down."

Pauline Cutting, the British doctor who treated injured Palestinians besieged in a Beirut refugee camp, received an Order of the British Empire (OBE) award from Queen Elizabeth II in London Tuesday. Cutting, 55, said she was "thrilled and delighted" to receive the award at the Buckingham Palace investiture ceremony, but never expected it. "At the time I would have been happy with a sandwich," she said. Cutting said she was disappointed that the Scottish nurse Sesma Whites, 28, who worked with her at Beirut El-Barrjeh camp and who has since returned to Lebanon, was made out a Member of the British Empire (MBE) when the queen's annual birthday honors list was announced last month. The camp was besieged by Shiite Muslim militants for five months until April. Cutting and others said they survived by eating rats, dogs and cats until a food blockade was eased by Syrian troops. Among other prominent Britons receiving awards Tuesday were the actor Michael Crawford, the star of the musical "Phantom of the Opera" and Simon Rattle, the conductor of the Birmingham Symphony Orchestra.

was a regular at the famed Round Table in Manhattan's Algonquin Hotel, along with some of the greater literary and theatrical minds of the time. She died in 1967, but the urn containing her cremated remains never found a final resting place. Now the ashes may end up at the Algonquin. Paul O'Dwyer, the lawyer for her estate, said the ashes have been in his office for a decade. According to the New York Daily News columnist Liz Smith, O'Dwyer is talking with the Algonquin manager Andrew Noble about making the hotel, especially the hotel bar, Parker's final resting place. That is only one of several suggestions, but it is generally believed Parker would have liked that idea.

The Beatles did not record their songs to "endorse or peddle sneakers or panty hose." With that said, Leonard Maltin, a lawyer representing the Beatles, filed a \$15 million suit against the Nike athletic shoe company for using an original recording of the song "Revolution" in a commercial. He said it's the first time the Beatles' singing has ever been used to endorse a product. "They're outraged," he said. "That's not why they were recorded or heard on behalf of the Beatles, ever through the singer Michael Jackson now owns the song. . . . To set the record straight, Michael Jackson is not interested in buying the Alamo. A spokesman for Epic, Jackson's record company, denied that the singer was offering \$30 million for the Texas shrine. "I think it's safe to say that's ridiculous," the spokesman said. The tabloid report said Jackson became interested in the Alamo after his friend for the skeleton of the Elephant Man, John Merrick — was rejected.

The Soviet Bolshoi ballerina Maya Plisetzkaya is to become the artistic director of Spain's national ballet, the Spanish ministry of culture said in Madrid. A spokesman for the ministry said Plisetzkaya had a two-year contract starting in December which provides that she will spend six months a year in Spain and six months in her native country.

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